In the Will of the People
Final Victory Lies

Nippon Times

Remember the Days Before
Pearl Harbor

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PREMIER URGES ENFORCEMENT WITH RAPIDITY

Laws Approved by 82nd Diet Be Expedited, Tojo Tells Ministers at Meeting

GREAT CARE IS VITAL

Respective Ministries Must Exert Utmost Efforts to Justify Nation's Trust

Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo, in his speech made at the regular Cabinet meeting on Tuesday emphasized that the laws passed by the 82nd Extraordinary Diet session should be prosecuted smoothly, properly and rapidly.

He stressed that meticulous care should be exercised by the Ministries concerned in the execution of these laws so that the nation's trust in the Government may be justified, and that the laws which were approved by the 81st Diet session and have not yet been put into operation should be enforced as early as possible.

Prime Minister Tojo's message was, in gist, as follows:

"The 82nd Extraordinary Diet session, though a short one, approved and passed important wartime bills such as those pertaining to enterprise adjustment and increase in food production.

"In view of the great influence these measures will exert on the nation, the Government should do its utmost to realize smooth and adequate execution of these laws. I request that the respective Ministries should make efforts for this purpose.

"I solicit meticulous care especially by the Prefectural Governors inasmuch as the laws in question have direct bearing on the whole of the country and as such require particular efforts by the Governors in their execution.

"Thanks to the all-out cooperation offered by the members of the last Diet session, both the legislative and budgetary bills were passed quickly and the nation's trust in the Diet has been remarkably increased.

"In the execution of these laws, therefore, the respective Ministries should exert utmost efforts so that the nation's trust may be justified. Moreover, I request that the Ministries concerned will quickly put into operation these laws which were passed by the 81st Diet session but have not been enforced as yet."

HONGKONG'S FUTURE ROSY, AVERS GENERAL MATSUI

Former Commander in Central China Sees Island as Entrepot in E. Asia

Domei

HONGKONG, June 21.—"Hongkong is destined to become a great entrepot for commerce and communications of the Southern Regions as well as the Continent because of its commanding position in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," declared General Iwane Matsui, former Supreme Commander of the Japanese Forces in Central China, in an interview here with Japanese reporters.

General Matsui, who arrived in Hongkong yesterday on his tour of inspection of the Southern Regions, emphasized development of shipping and strengthening of traffic facilities for the construction of Hongkong.

Later in an interview with Chinese newspapermen, the General revealed that he once visited Hongkong more than 20 years ago and discussed the ideal of Greater East Asia with the Chinese national leaders including Dr. Sun Yat-sen and Li Tsung-jen. He recalled that some Chinese suspected Japan's intentions then and he pointed out the contrast existing today with the Chinese and Japanese cooperating wholeheartedly.

General Matsui expressed conviction that the Chinese people now understand fully the principle of Greater East Asia which he expounded during his former days. He also pointed out that he was often asked questions about Japan's new policy toward China by young men he met in Canton during his present visit.

Morobe, Mubo Pounded

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—Japanese Air Units on Monday bombed enemy positions at Morobe and Mubo in eastern New Guinea, anti-Axis headquarters for the Southwestern Pacific announced on the same day, according to a wire from Melbourne.

Victory Sure, Affirms Bose In Radio Speech to Europe

Fighter for Indian Freedom Denounces Foe Propaganda as Futile Efforts of Doomed Nations; Declares Ultimate Success for Axis Is Inevitable

Winging its way through the ether over the vast Asiatic land-mass and over the Urals, the voice of Subhas Chandra Bose, prominent Indian leader now in Tokyo, reached the ears of his German and Italian hearers Tuesday evening (Tokyo time), as this fighter for Indian freedom broadcast his message from Tokyo to Japan's Axis allies in Europe.

Voicing his unshakable conviction in ultimate Axis victory and the consequent freedom of India, and denouncing British-American propaganda as futile efforts of doomed nations to bolster their faltering morale, Mr. Bose stressed his belief that the war will be decided in Europe, in Asia and on the high seas.

The text of Mr. Bose's speech to Germany follows:

"I had occasion to speak to you in your own language over the German Radio on the occasion of our Independence Day which we observed in a solemn manner in Berlin on January 26 last. Thereafter, you have probably heard my voice over the German Radio in other languages. Today, I am speaking to you from another part of the world—from Tokyo.

"First of all I should like to express my warmest thanks to the German Government for the wonderful hospitality that I enjoyed during my stay in Germany. Though I did not come as a stranger to your great country, it was nevertheless a new and interesting experience for me to see Germany in war-time. When I had visited England in 1919—one year after the world-war had come to an end—I had to eat saccharine instead of sugar and butter was strictly rationed. Consequently, when I came to Germany this time, I expected to see the food-rations for the civil population severely restricted.

"It was, however, a pleasant surprise to me to find that the rations for the civil population in Germany were far better than I had anticipated. And when I travelled round Europe, I realized how utterly false was the enemy propaganda that Germany was robbing other countries in Europe of their food-supplies. In fact I found that in such places as Paris, Brussels, the Hague, Amsterdam, Prague and Pressburg—one could get more luxurious food in a public restaurant than one could in Berlin.

"On the whole, I left Europe with the impression that the economic situation in general—and the food-situation in particular was as satisfactory as could be expected in war-time. I then realized what a change had come over Europe since the last world-war. In that war the Allied Powers had been able to blockade Germany. But in this war, the Axis Powers are blockading England—due largely to the activity of the Axis submarines.

Increased Interest in India

"During my stay in Germany this time, I was able to observe that public interest in India—cultural, economic and political—had increased tremendously. The founding of the German-Indian Society was one evidence of it. The opening of a special department in the Foreign Office to deal exclusively with the Indian problem was another proof.

"The demand for lectures on Indian topics all over Germany—as well as the demand for more literature on India—were further evidences of it. And in my conversations with the Fuehrer and with prominent leaders of the new Germany—like Reichsminister von Ribbentrop, Reichsminister Dr. Goebbels, Heinrich Himmler, Reichsleiter Baldur von Schirach and others—I re-

(Continued on Page 3)

INDIANS OF SHONAN HAIL BOSE'S SPEECH

Deeply Impressed by First Address of Their Leader From Tokyo

Domei

SHONAN, June 22.—The address of Subhas Chandra Bose, broadcast from Tokyo on the night of June 21 impressed the Indian residents here and in Malai no less profoundly than the masses of India.

A spokesman of headquarters of the Indian Independence League made the comment regarding Mr. Bose's address:

"I believe that Mr. Bose's first broadcast from Tokyo produced a profound effect on the mass of listeners in India and that it inspired them to greater heights of resolution to work for an anti-British revolution.

"Mr. Bose disclosed the hopeless position of anti-Axis countries, and was successful in convincing the world at large that American and British propaganda is empty. I have no doubt that he opened the eyes of Indians in their country.

"The most interesting part to us of Mr. Bose's speech was where he made a prediction in unmistakable language about the fate of the American and British forces in India after the fall of Singapore and Burma and the successes of the Japanese Forces at the eastern gate of India.

"As is usual with it Britain is plotting to mislead the Indian masses. It was met by Mr. Bose when he told his compatriots that the important thing is for them to close their eyes to the happenings in Tunisia and ponder on things which are happening in India at this moment and warned them against being caught in a trap about to be set by Britain.

"Mr. Bose stressed that Japan has worked itself into a position where it can be absolutely sure of a final complete victory in the war and that Prime Minister Tojo is ready to give every help to the Indians in their fight for independence from Britain.

"I am sure that the Indians throughout the world are with Mr. Bose and will be with him at all times."

AMBASSADOR TANI IS BACK IN NANKING

Stopped at Shanghai to Consult With Ministers Tajiri And Horiuchi

Domei

NANKING, June 22.—Masayuki Tani, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, who had been in Tokyo for consultation with the home Government with regard to the prosecution of the new China policy, returned here this afternoon.

On his way to Nanking, Ambassador Tani stopped over at Shanghai on Sunday where he held an important conference with Ministers Akiyoshi Tajiri and Tateki Horiuchi. He had private interviews also with Chen Kung-pao, Mayor of the Shanghai Special Municipality and concurrently Vice-President of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Government, and Sotaro Ishiwata, Supreme Economic Adviser to the Nanking Government.

In this connection, it is understood that complete accord of opinion has been reached between the Japanese Government and the authorities on the spot with regard to various urgent problems pertaining to the adjustment and expansion of Sino-Japanese cooperation and to the positive execution of the new China policy.

It is expected that Japan's new China policy will hereafter be prosecuted positively and rapidly both in the political and economic fields.

The new China policy which will be realized by Ambassador Tani first in the abolition of the right of taxation, which forms one item of the extraterritorial right, rational readjustment of national policy companies and the management of the International Settlement in Shanghai will no doubt give an impetus to the materialization of China's wartime national system of cooperation with Japan in war efforts.

The return of Ambassador Tani to Nanking is regarded as a prelude to the furtherance of Sino-Japanese relations and much attention is being evinced by various local circles concerned toward the Ambassador's future activities.

AIDE-DE-CAMP SENT TO CHIBA TO SEE TANKS

Imperial Message Granted to Army Tank School; Fierce Maneuvers Witnessed

STUDENTS TAKE PART

Mechanized Units and Planes Cooperate Through Wireless to Search Enemy

His Majesty the Emperor, graciously solicitous for the advancement of research and education at the various military schools in wartime, on Tuesday was pleased to send His Aide-de-Camp Yamagata to the Chiba Army Tank School to inspect the situation and conditions there.

On this day Aide-de-Camp Yamagata arrived at the school in the suburbs of Chiba city at 9:30 a.m. welcomed by Inspector-General of Military Education General Otozo Yamada, Chief of the Mechanized Headquarters Sakurai, President of the Tank School Toyama and the staff and students of the school.

After a short rest the Aide-de-Camp proceeded to the grounds prepared before the Tank Shrine in the school compound and with the president of the school, the students and others at attention mounted the stand and respectfully read the Imperial Message.

To this President Toyama representing the School staff and students respectfully answered that it was with awe and trepidation to receive the Imperial Message and vowed to conform to the Imperial Will by doing everything in their power.

With the ceremonies of the reading of the Imperial Message over, Aide-de-Camp Yamagata, led by President Toyama, proceeded directly to the drill grounds where he viewed the various types of combat maneuvers carried out by the tank corps burning with the will to destroy America and Britain.

The maneuvers began with tanks roaring up a steep incline. The tanks drove up the steep incline hidden from the enemy and then down a ridge and rumbled and blasted through tank traps. Tanks and men were as one in the dangerous operations with the tanks bounding and thundering forward.

Following that tank guns fired real shells and there were maneuvers in which tanks and planes through wireless contact coordinated in searching for the enemy. Then came combat maneuvers of tanks versus tanks, of tank guns against tank guns. Tanks roared and guns spat fire as a scene of modern warfare unfolded before the Aide-de-Camp. With those taking part in the maneuvers burning with the will to fight until the enemy is crushed the maneuvers continued with furor and completely showed the might of the Imperial Forces until the bugles sounded the end of action.

The inspection was over at 1 p.m.

U.S. FLIERS TAKE CAUTIONS

Wear Bullet-Proof Suit in Heavily Armored Plane

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Adhering to the code of "safety first," American planes are being heavily armored and air officers are wearing bullet-proof apparels at the cost of reducing the efficiency of the planes, according to a report from London.

American air forces that are stationed in Britain are enthusiastically using these protections, but in numerous cases, American airmen have been ironically injured by using these safety devices.

Building Refineries in Canada

Domei

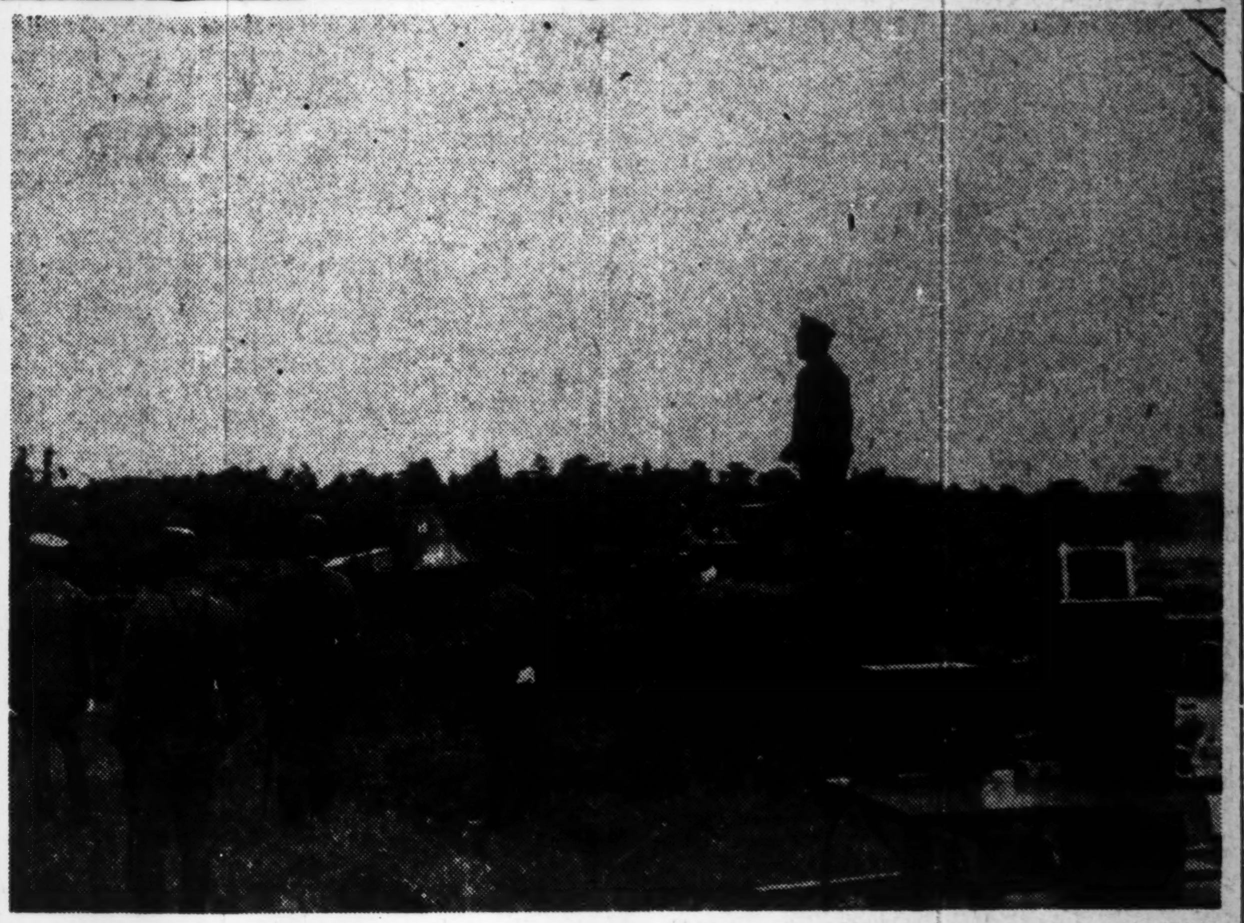
LISBON, June 21.—The construction of oil refineries in the Fort Norman oil fields in western Canada and the laying of oil lines are being considered by the United States War Department to eliminate the inconveniences of transporting oil and gasoline to the American forces in Alaska by transports and tankers from the United States.

3 British Planes Downed

Domei

BERLIN, June 21.—Three of the eight British planes which attacked a squadron of German patrol boats off Helder, the Netherlands, early this morning, were shot down by anti-aircraft fires of the Reich vessels.

Inspects Tank Maneuvers



His Majesty the Emperor on Tuesday graciously sent His Aide-de-Camp Yamagata to the Chiba Army Tank School. There the Aide-de-Camp viewed the training undergone by the students and saw combat maneuvers carried out with driving, intense fire.

Tanks piloted by the students roared and thundered over the terrain spitting fire from their turrets. Photo shows Aide-de-Camp Yamagata witnessing the maneuvers.

(Passed by the War Ministry)

SECOND FRONT VITAL TO WIN, SAY SOVIETS

Admit Germans Have Still Plenty of Reserve Strength; Demand British-U.S. Aid

Domei

MOSCOW, June 22.—Demand for the formation of a second front in Europe by the British-American Powers was expressed by the Soviet Information Bureau in a lengthy statement entitled "Two Years of the War of the Motherland" which was issued today, the second anniversary of the German-Soviet War.

Pointing out that due to the immaterialization of the second front, the German armed forces have still as much reserve in their military strength as in the summer of last year, the statement declared that the delay in the formation of the second front means serious damage to the anti-Axis forces, prolongation of the war and a tremendous increase in sacrifices.

The statement was in the following vein:

"In the summer of 1941, the Red Army was not yet fully prepared and inevitably allowed the German forces to achieve considerable military success. Moreover, the anti-Axis countries which have common interests with the Soviet Union could not afford to extend sufficient aid to our country which was ready to produce large amounts of arms befitting modern warfare.

"In the meantime, the people of the Soviet Union together with the Red Army endured ordeals and tried hard to counter severe attacks of the Reich forces, finally succeeding in checking the advance of the Germans at the end of the year 1941.

"From 1941 to the winter of the following year, the Red Army utilizing natural conditions, launched counter-attacks against the German forces. In summer last year, the Germans availing themselves of the absence of a second front in Europe, again launched an offensive and occupied many strategic strongholds. But time favored the Soviet Union, enabling it to defend Stalingrad.

"In the winter operations of 1942 and 1943, the Red Army again dealt heavy damages to the German forces. The losses suffered by the Soviet forces during the last two years are 4,260,000 men including those who are not accounted for, 35,000 guns, 30,000 tanks and 23,000 aircraft. However, it is difficult for the Soviet forces to win victory single-handed. Early formation of a second front in Europe is a prerequisite to victory. Without a second front, we cannot win over the German forces.

"Owing to the absence of a second front, the Reich forces still have as much reserve manpower as in the summer of last year. The delay in forming the second front means serious losses to the joint operations of anti-Axis forces, prolongation of the war and also colossal sacrifices."

Import Trade Guild Set in Bukit Tinggi; Will Control Prices

Domei

BUKIT TINGGI, June 22.—The inaugural meeting of the Import Commodities Control Guild, which will be entrusted with the collection, distribution and control of prices of commodities imported from Sumatra, was held here Sunday. The guild is composed of foreign trade firms designated by the Japanese Military Administration and will start business immediately upon permission of the military administrator. For the time being, the guild will take charge of setting proper prices for artificial silk, cotton yarn and sundry goods imported from Japan and also transporting commodities to be distributed.

300 CLAIMED KILLED IN FRENCH AIR RAID

Enemy Ruthlessly Bombs Le Creusot, Suburbs

Domei

PARIS, June 21.—The death toll, arising from the ruthless anti-Axis air raid on Le Creusot, France, is expected to reach 300, according to the dispatch of the Havas News Agency reporting on the enormous casualties suffered in the blind bombing.

The entire city and outlying districts are confronted by a serious food shortage because the bread factories of the city were demolished by the enemy.

Meanwhile, the French National Relief Bureau dispatched an emergency train made up of hospital and dining cars to relieve the shortage of medical equipment and provisions.

COTTON BODY FOR BURMA

Will Be Created to Streamline Hand-Weaving of Tissues

Domei

RANGOON, June 21.—To streamline the production of cotton tissues by hand-weavers within Burma, the Burmese Administration has decided to create a new control association which is charged with exclusive control over the distribution of raw cotton, inspection of manufactures, collection of products, fixing of prices and other industrial and welfare activities closely related with local cotton weavers, it was revealed.

The association, which will be created in the very near future, will immediately set to drafting a 1943-44 production plan for cotton tissues by hand-weavers within Burma, it is understood.

Italians to Evacuate

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

ZURICH, June 22.—All citizens of Naples and the cities in Sicily excepting those who have some important reason for staying have been ordered to evacuate those cities by July 10, according to reports from Rome. The cities in Sardinia are scheduled to be evacuated by the end of June.

INTERNAL RIFT HITS CURTIN, OPPOSITION

False Optimism Voiced by Australian Cabinet Scored by Fadden Faction

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—Much political unrest is reported to have overtaken Australia for with general elections at hand the Government party and the Opposition are now at logger-heads over the vital issues of the day, reports a Melbourne dispatch received here today.

The United Country Party under Arthur W. Fadden, former Prime Minister, called a joint mass meeting of opposition parties this morning, at which a resolution was adopted to bring up a non-confidence vote against the Government in the House of Representatives when the Federal Parliament meets tomorrow. Fadden the same afternoon notified Prime Minister John Curtin in regard to this matter by letter.

The United Australian Party, the leading opposition party, was not represented at this convention but it happened that the Internal Affairs Department of this party had recommended to Fadden the introduction of a non-confidence vote. It is believed that the combined front of the opposition parties is quite strong.

The grounds of non-confidence in the present administration consist of the following:

Menzies' Policy Exposed

(1) Junior members of the Curtin Cabinet early this month exposed the policy pursued by former Prime Minister Robert Gordon Menzies at the time of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia abusing state policy for the sake of electioneering.

(2) Following his interview with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Southwestern Pacific, on June 7, Curtin stated that the strategic situation of Australia had greatly improved and thus engendering an irresponsible feeling of optimism.

(3) The Government has been unable to take firm measures against slackened work or strikes in stevedoring, metals and other vital industries; thus, permitting the situation to grow worse with time.

The false optimism of the Curtin Cabinet will be the pivotal point of the attack on the Government in the Federal Parliament, by which the Opposition expects to deal a fatal blow to the present regime.

On the part of the Government, it has commenced determined operations to stem the tide. Members of the Cabinet today met labor union leaders to exchange views on the munitions production situation.

Acting for Prime Minister Curtin, who was unable to attend on account of a sore throat, Francis W. Forde, War Minister, appealed to the labor leaders to support the Government, while Minister for Shipping and Supply John Beasley asked the labor unions not to resort to strikes at least for the next several months so as not to supply

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U.S. ATTACHES GREAT IMPORT TO PACIFIC WAR

Rich Resources in East Asia More Vital to America Than Europe, Says Hori

SPOKESMAN BROADCASTS

Gives Accounts of Washington Parley—Portrays Enemy's Helplessness, Defeats

That the United States holds the war in the Pacific area more important than in Europe due to its unlimited resources was the salient point made by Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, over a nationwide hookup on Tuesday night when he spoke on the "The Recent International Situation Centering Around the Anglo-American Conference at Washington."

"It was due to America's economic greed to monopolize the rich wealth of East Asia that she directly caused the War of Greater East Asia to break out," the Spokesman declared as he discussed the malignant plans schemed by the two craftiest international robbers, Roosevelt and Churchill, at their Washington Conference.

Following is Mr. Hori's speech broadcast over Station JOAK:

"What drew the most of world attention among the international movements in the last month or so was the Roosevelt-Churchill Conference held in Washington in May.

"The Axis Forces fighting in Tunisia in North Africa finally had to cease resistance against the overwhelming superior numbers of the foe on May 12. One day before that, that is May 11, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill suddenly appeared in Washington and started the fifth Roosevelt-Churchill Conference. So it is natural that world attention was drawn toward Washington.

"Among those Churchill brought with him were the Chief of the British General Staff General Sir Alan F. Brooke, Chief of the naval General Staff Admiral Alfred Dudley Pound, and other British military leaders as well as the Commander in Chief of the Indian Army General Archibald P. Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Fleet in Indian waters, Admiral Sir James F. Somerville, and Commander of the British Air Force in India General Richard Hughes. Without doubt, the Anglo-American strategic plans for the future were again discussed and studied and arrangements were made on their details.

"The problem which always becomes the center of discussion whenever there is a conference on strategy among the Anglo-American leaders is whether their main strength should be poured into Europe or into China and East Asia.

"America, in contrast to the fact that its feeling of threat from Germany and Italy is comparatively slight, feels a direct and intense threat from Japan.

Asia More Vital

"From the standpoint of interests, Americans hold that from the point of resources and such, Europe has less future than East Asia, and it follows that their interest in Europe is comparatively slight. From times back, America has had political and economic interests in East Asia and America's stand is in complete opposition to Japan's construction of a Co-Prosperity Sphere. The direct cause for the War of Greater East Asia too lay in America's East Asia policy and its designs on these regions are tremendous.

"From the standpoint of feelings Americans want to get revenge on Japan. Before the war, Secretary of the Navy Colonel Frank Knox and others had said that they would smash Japan with ease if ever a Pacific war arose. But when war did break out, there was only a succession of defeats for America; starting with the smashing defeat at Pearl Harbor, then the reduction of Guam, the Philippines, and all the rest of America's strongholds in East Asia. Such being the case America lost face to the world, it drew the world's ridicule, and the Americans now are raging to gain revenge.

"On May 21, Roosevelt declared to reporters that most of America's fighting forces were in the Pacific and in a recent poll of public opinion the greater number of Americans held that Japan was their

(Continued on Page 3)

MONEY AGREEMENT TO BOLSTER TRADE

Pact Signed Between Manchoukuo and China Consolidates Ties With Mengchiang

Domei

HSINKING, June 21.—The financial agreement between the Central Bank of Manchoukuo and the Federal Reserve Bank of China signed yesterday, which followed a previous Manchoukuo-Mongolian financial accord, is expected to increase trade and expand production among the three countries.

In the past, Manchoukuo levied adjustment fees on its exports, which were used to defray a part of the high cost of imports from North China. This caused a serious fluctuation in the price of goods in North China and threatened the smooth flow of materials between both countries.

In order to solve this situation, the Governments of Manchoukuo, China and Mongolia began a joint investigation of their inter-trade and inter-financial problems last January.

The four salient agreements included; application of domestic official prices on exports, voluntary application of adjustment fees by the importing country on all imported commodities whose official price is excessively less than those of the importing country, refunding of such fees to the country in which the imports originated, and the signing of a financial agreement based on the approximate average of the adjustment fees collected by the respective countries as well as their currency situation.

The concluding of the fourth provision yesterday, not only completed the structure of the new four-point economy of Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang, but also transformed their competitive trade relations into one of absolute wartime cooperation.

Chiang May Get Post

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Nippon Times)

CANTON, June 22.—Chiang Kai-shek will probably be appointed chief of the anti-Axis headquarters for East Asia to be established soon, according to a report carried by the British Sunday paper, People, said to have emanated from reliable sources, a dispatch from Lisbon reveals. It is also said that Chiang's staff will be made up of two British, two American, and two Dutch officers.

U.S. Builds Power Plant

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—America's largest hydro-electric powerhouse, capable of generating 1,000,000 kilowatts, was completed today, it was announced by United States Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, according to a report from Washington. The new power plant utilizes the water stored by Boulder Dam on Colorado River.

Earthquakes Rock Chengtu

Domei

CANTON, June 22.—Severe earthquakes with the center of the seismic disturbance in the vicinity of Chengtu, north of Chungking, violently shook the entire Szechwan Province twice yesterday around 1 a.m., according to a report from Chungking. It is believed large casualties were caused.

U.S. Senate Gets Budget Bill

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 21.—The $71,500,000,000 budget for the United States army for the 1943-44 fiscal year, which was adopted by the House Appropriation Committee last Friday, was passed by the Lower House today and submitted to the Senate for ratification.

R.A.F. Raids Switzerland

Domei

ZURICH, June 21.—British planes again flew over Switzerland last night. Air-raid alarms were sounded at Berne, Basel, Zurich and other cities. At Kummelshausen, British planes dropped bombs, killing two people and injuring several others. Incendiary bombs were also dropped on Frauenfeld and other places.

Estonian Legion's Paper

REVAL.—The first newspaper for the Estonian Legion on the Eastern Front, named the Rindelet, appeared in Reval.

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Italian Students in Army, Navy Proving Their Worth in the War

Sacrificing Everything for Overthrow of Anti-Axis Forces—Fully Living Up to Expectations of Premier Mussolini

Yomiuri-Hochi

ROME, June 17—The loss of Pantelleria and Lampedusa has knitted the Italian people into closer cooperation for the defense of their motherland, and the Italian students whom Premier Benito Mussolini calls "The Flowers of the Fascist Party" are revealing their true worth in the Italian Navy and Air Forces. In the three years that have elapsed since Italy declared war upon the anti-Axis powers, some of the Italian universities have closed their doors in order to send their students to the war fronts.

Thus the Italian students, bridging the gap that existed between the ideas of war and education, and sacrificing everything for the overthrow of the anti-Axis powers, are living up to the expectations of Premier Mussolini. They are full of spirit and vigor. In their uniforms of the University Fascist Societies with black coats and grey trousers, they are very proud of the white papers pasted on to their caps, the symbol of their military service.

The students, answering the call for military service, stand lined-up on the front steps of the University of Rome, surrounded by their fellow students who fill the plaza of the main entrance. After a while the President of the University comes out and makes a speech encouraging them to do their very best for the country. In answer to the President's speech, a student representing the group steps forward and makes a return speech. "It is high time that we lay down our pens and rise in defense of our country with guns in our hands. . . . We shall never do anything that will bring dishonor upon the name of the University Fascist Society."

Kerchieves Tied Around Neck

When the speeches are over, the women students tie blue handkerchiefs, the symbol of the University Fascist Society, around each student-soldier's neck amid the thundering applause from spectators. The ceremony is a farewell ritual for those who are about to depart to the war front as well as their pledge never to forget each other as fellow students. Then the students pour out of the main entrance gate alocked in each other's arms singing their Gioviriezza and into the streets of Rome like a rising tide. Such a scene was witnessed by this reporter in 1941 when a number of students joined the Italian army.

It was in November of 1940 that the Italian students began to enlist in the army unable to sit still in their peaceful studies while their country was involved in an unprecedented war. And from that month to March of the following year several thousand students had enlisted in the army. Among these about 700 were from the University of Milan alone.

However, at the secretariat of the University Fascist Society it was not clear whether it was a good thing to allow the students to abandon their studies and go into military service or not. So the matter was referred to the War Office, and as a result a new ordinance, with provision for assigning all volunteers to the class of conscripts, was decreed. Thus the conscription law for students was revised and the government was enabled to draft other students into the service besides those volunteering.

Originally the Italian students were exempted from military service until they were past 26 years of age, but now they will be called to the colors at any time. The Universities, however, will give special examinations in February, July, and September of each year for the benefit of those who are serving in the army. The army, too, will collaborate with the universities by giving the student-soldiers a leave of 20 days during the month in which the special examinations are given in the schools.

In the regiment to which the students are enlisted, a battalion is organized exclusively of them, and a regular routine of military training is enjoined upon them. The student soldiers advance to the rank of corporal at the end of three months. And then after the lapse of three more months they are promoted to the rank of Second-Lieutenant. Moreover, according to their desire they are allowed to take an entrance examination to the Army Staff College or to go to the battle front. The students who join the navy are given a similar course of training and promotion, the only difference being that the students are sent to Livorno Naval Academy for their final instructions. The life at Livorno being attractive, there are many who apply for this course.

Membership of Society

At present there are approximately 170,000 members in the University Fascist Society among whom 70,000 are women students. The women students serve as assistants in the Red Cross Hospitals, organize comfort parties, help in radio broadcasts, in telephone and telegraph exchanges, and also render what help they can to the families of the soldiers fighting at the front. It is also decided that from July 1 all the university students should give free labor service at various places. The students are to set aside at least 40 days for the free labor service each year, and the factory and land owners employing the students are required to meet all their living expenses during their period of employment.

The soldiers from the universities have an immense respect for Japan and things Japanese, and it was these student soldiers who stood their ground to the last at the Mareth fortress. Also it was they who, at Bizerta in Tunisia, fought with hand grenades and rocks when their ammunition was exhausted, and forced the British forces to beat a hasty retreat.

There are numerous episodes in which these student-soldiers achieved great glory with their death-defying feats, quite reminiscent of the exploits of the Japanese soldiers. For instance, at the battle of Side Barrani the Vice-Chief Secretary of the University Fascist Society, Guido Pallotta, died a gallant death after charging bodily against an enemy tank. Also there is the story of a student of the University of Palermo, Mario Toscano, who, while losing an arm, covered the retreat of his comrades at the Battle of Benghazi. Unfortunately he was captured by the enemy but not for long, for, he captured an enemy motor car and made his escape and died only after he had successfully discharged his mission.

The gallant human bullet tactics shown by a student from the University of Milan, Achiletto, in an aerial battle over the Mediterranean is another good example of their effective employment of the Japanese war tactics. It was in the spring of last year that a terrific air and sea battle took place between the Italian and the British forces. During this battle Achilletto was assigned to ground duty at an Italian air base. He was itching to be in the midst of the fight, but all his requests to be sent to the front were refused by his superiors. So one time he stowed himself away in a bomber which was about to take off.

Fierce Combat Ensues

After leaving Pantelleria the plane was flying southeast at an altitude of 4,000 meters when it was chased by 5 enemy spitfires from Malta. A fierce aerial combat ensued. Without an escorting plane, the bomber could shoot down only one enemy fighter before all three of her gunners were disabled by the enemy fire. It was just at that moment that Achilletto rushed out of his hiding place, and looking sideways at his surprised comrades, seized one of the blood stained guns and began to shoot furiously at the enemy. An enemy plane plunged into the sea below, burning. However, Achilletto himself was wounded on his left shoulder, while the bomber began to spurt flames from its hold. Thereupon, the commanding officer in the plane ordered the men to bail out for safety, but Achilletto refused to budge from his position. When all of his comrades had safely jumped out of the plane, he seized the steering wheel, and charging bodily against one of the pressing enemy planes, fell into the sea, the two planes locked together in one ball of fire. According to the words of the men who escaped from that bomber and reached Pantelleria alive after two or three days, there was no fiercer aerial combat ever seen in the air above Europe.

There are already several hundred student-soldiers who have been decorated with various orders of merits, and it is those "Flowers of the Fascist Party" who are fighting bravely at the foremost battle lines in defense of their country.

U.S. PUTS IMPORT ON PACIFIC FIGHT

(Continued From Page 1)

greatest enemy and that the East Asia problem should be settled first of all. This bespeaks of the situation.

"On the other hand, Britain is face to face with Germany across the English Channel. To Britain which finds its existence threatened by Germany, the war against Germany is a question of life and death. There is Britain having a breathing time, after a reduction in the pressure exerted by the Axis forces made possible by the continuation of the German-Soviet War.

"Night and day, the British people are worrying about the fact that there is no forming an idea of the end to which the German-Soviet War may come at any moment unless something is done in the way of causing the war situation in the European area to develop with American aid.

"The stand of Britain on this question was accepted at the Casablanca Conference, and the upshot of the discussion was the decision that efforts should be concentrated in Europe.

"In his speech on February 12, Roosevelt said that Britain had promised America to cooperate with America in meeting Japan after the war situation in Europe had been solved. He said that Britain was ready to embody the promise in a document if America was pleased, but he declined as he had no reason to doubt the word of a man.

Sees British Trick

"Naturally American opinion was excited by a statement made by Churchill on March 21 to the effect that there was a possibility of Britain demobilizing a part of its forces when it went to meet Japan after vanquishing Germany and Italy. The opinion gained ground in America that there was an intention on the part of Britain to have America have a full share of the fighting in Europe and then to make America turn to fight Japan for Britain on the ground that Britain was left with no strength to do fighting in East Asia. Senator Albert Chandler from Kentucky, expressed the sentiment of his countrymen when he declared that the most important thing was for America to attack Japan without relying on Britain's assistance before Japan had had time to develop the resources of the occupied territories.

"This view happened to be of a piece with the sentiment widely shared in Australia and Chungking.

"Prime Minister Churchill felt that if things were left to take their own course, President Roosevelt and his associates might be induced to think with Senator Chandler and for that matter with the mass of men in America. Hence, his hurried visit to America to induce the President to think as he thought.

"Churchill stayed at the White House and day and night talked with Roosevelt with no one else around so what was said is not known. But we can imagine what it was like. It was probably like this: Said Churchill, 'I can fully understand America's hope for an offensive against Japan but the Americans seem to think that once it is decided what form or trend the offensive is to take it can immediately be put into effect.'

"The real situation is not so easy. Whether the offensive is to be taken overland or from the air, the recapture of Burma is absolutely necessary and how difficult it will be to retake Burma can be seen from the recent crushing defeat suffered by the British Indian Army. That army could not even advance to Akyab. Then how about the operations of advancing from island to island? This too would not only require much needless time but would bring about huge losses.

Naval Fight Risky

"Will then, a frontal attack by means of naval power be possible? The American people may probably be considering such a feat quite easy because they have been impressed upon by their Government as if the United States forces have secured a smashing victory in the engagements at Midway and other places but the United States authorities who are well aware of the heavy damage sustained by American arms are agreed that it would be an adventure fraught with risks. In a word, an offensive on Japan is easy to talk about but extremely difficult to carry out.

"It would be difficult even if the United States and Britain both concentrated their entire strength on the Pacific Front but Britain must concentrate the bulk of its strength on Europe if only to show the Soviet Union that it is not leaving the Red Army in the lurch.

"Even if the United States should devote the greater part of the army it had assigned to Europe now to the East Asia campaign, where will it be able to use tanks and heavy artillery? Their tanks and artillery are effective only if they can use them on the European Continent.

"Opinion in the United States is agreed, however, that Japan cannot be left to grow strong and rich in the Co-Prosperity Sphere it has constructed.

"By air raids and attacks on commercial lanes, it must pave the way for a future general offensive on Japan. Britain has no objection to the United States devoting its strength to the Pacific to this extent. We imagine that such is the view that Prime Minister Churchill has expressed to President Roosevelt. As Roosevelt needs Churchill's cooperation, he apparently has acquiesced in this view.

Churchill Before Congress

"The problem that now remained was to let the American people know the decision reached and at the same time to moderate whatever criticisms that might be directed against it by the public. This task was undertaken by Churchill, who on May 19 explained in United States Congress as follows:

"There will be no change in the Europe first policy adopted at the Casablanca Conference but this does not mean that no attempt will be made to attack Japan. The fact that General Wavell and other anti-Axis commanders are participating in the Conference is evidence that plans for attacking Japan are discussed at the Conference. The United States and Britain have agreed that air raids must be made as quickly as possible on military objectives in Japan, and when such raids become possible the British air force will join the American air force in the operations so far as it does not destroy the equilibrium of the fundamental strategy."

"Churchill has repeated time and again that Britain would cooperate in the East Asia campaign. Public opinion in the United States seems to have accepted this attitude as showing a willingness to give more positive aid in the war with Japan than he evinced at the Casablanca Conference.

"If this speech of Churchill means Britain has made a concession to the American public opinion, in spite of the fact that he is still attaching the utmost importance to the European situation, thereby promising America to strengthen Britain's more cooperation with America in the Pacific war, it may be possible that the Anglo-American offensive against Japan will grow more intense than ever.

"They are always boasting they are making preparations for the air raid of Japan from China and the Aleutian Islands. As a matter of fact, they are supplying China many bombers. As a result of the cessation of hostilities in the Tunisian area, they also are in a position to send some of their Mediterranean Fleets to East Asia.

"The retaking of Burma would be the key to the enemies' offensive and it is very likely that before the termination of the rainy season, that is, about November, their offensives from land and sea are believed possible. It is possible that their offensive operation in the Southwestern Pacific may be intensified all the more. However, we do not fear such enemy stratagems.

"All considered, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the greatest source of worry to the enemies, because this means the solidification of Japan's structure of sure victory and the complete annihilation of the enemy.

"It was at this time our Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo made his epochal speech in the Diet and clarified the great policy of the Empire on the construction of Greater East Asia.

"Incidentally, Subhas Chandra Bose, prominent figure in the Indian independence movement is now visiting Japan. The vicious Anglo-American propaganda is destined to be sealed entirely. This will give light and conviction to the native inhabitants in the Greater East Asiatic region and with this the construction of the Co-Prosperity Sphere is bound to make sound headway."

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CTORY IS SURE, DECLARES BOSE

(Continued From Page 1)

ed how great was the interest ndia and how deep was the sym- ıy for Indian Independence.

Owing to the Indo-Germanic lition, German interest in Indian ure is of long standing and goes k to the days of Goethe and Scho- hauer, Ruckert and Schlegel. But vas mostly the ancient culture of ia that so greatly interested those man savants. Now, however, it nodern India, with its new prob- s—political, economic and cul- al—that interests Germany and leaders—and it is the Indian iggle for independence that draws ir sympathy and support.

I do not know if you are aware t since the last world-war, the ian people have always had a t corner in their hearts for Ger- ny. That was due to the fact t Germany had fought our eter- foe. The second war against enemy has naturally deepened feeling a hundredfold. The y fact that the Axis Powers have n fighting our enemy, England, l have been inflicting severe de- ts on her—is in itself a very at help to our struggle for liberty l we gratefully appreciate it. On of this, the sympathy and ac- e support given to the Indian in- endence has naturally won our irts.

Bigger Dieppe Waiting

Having seen with my own eyes conditions in Europe, I can as- s at its real value, the Anglo- ierican bragging about the set- g up of a second front on that itinent. Dieppe was no surprise those who knew the real condi- ns in France at the time—and I ve no doubt that if the Anglo- nericans were to attempt a land- in Europe, a very much bigger eppe would be in store for them. "I am amused to hear that the itish and the Americans are once ain talking of a second front in rope. I wonder why they talk much and write so much—if they lly want to act. Military cam- igns are not undertaken after evious announcement in the press. is form of propaganda leads me think that what the British and nericans are really keen about, is t a military campaign, but propa- nda for bolstering up the morale their people.

"But in the long run, this type of opaganda does not pay. General avell began his offensive in Burma ne months ago by announcing that was a campaign for the reconquest Burma. You can easily imagine pitiable plight when his troops d to fly back to India, after the panese Army began its counter- ensive.

Foe Bragging

"The enemy has been also making uch of the occupation of some nall barren islands in the Mediter- nean like Pantelleria and Lampe- sa. If one were to believe what ondon and New York have been ying, one would think that after e occupation of these islands, the nding in and occupation of, the uropean Continent has become a rtainty. But what I do not under- and is that if the possession of the land fortress of Malta, which is as juidistant from Sicily as Pantel- ria, has not brought about the sec- d front in Europe,—how can the cupation of Pantelleria help mat- rs? When the German forces oc- ipied the Channel Island, lying be- veen France and England, in 1940 -no propaganda was made by Ger- any that the invasion of England ad thereby been rendered a certain- y. The Axis Powers never consider necessary to indulge in premature ragging, as England and America o.

"No one denies the fact that the nemy has scored a success in North frica and that this success has rought them some advantages. But ven when the campaign in Cyre- aica was going on, I expressed the ew that for the ultimate outcome the war, the campaign in Africa as of secondary importance. That still my view today.

"The fate of this war will be de- ded in Europe, in Asia and on the gh seas. You know as well as I , the position of our enemies today these theatres of war. Therefore, dging the whole war-situation uite objectively, I have the hun- ed per cent conviction that how- er long this war may last, there n be but one result—viz. the ab- lute victory of the Tripartite owers and their Allies.

Threat Against Germany

"I understand that the Anglo- merican powers are now threaten- g to carry out a large-scale bomb- dment of Germany and in pursu- nce of this threat, they have already tensified their air-attacks on the vil population of your country. I ve seen something of the spirit the German people. I have my- lf experienced a few air-raids ien I was in your midst. I can, erefore, understand how ludicrous is to expect that by bombarding e civil population, the enemy will able to affect the morale of the rman nation.

"Thanks to the inspiration and the onderful organization of the Fueh- rer, the civil population of your country has been mobilized into the 'home-front' and this 'home front' is as strong a bulwark as the 'war- front.' Every German—man, woman and child—knows that this war has to be won at any cost and no 'terror- attacks' of the enemy will be able to be won at any cost and no 'ter- ror-attacks' of the enemy will be able to weaken the unshakable de- termination of the German people or their unbounded self-confidence and optimism.

"Since I left my home and home- land more than two years ago, I have travelled round the world and I have studied the world-situation at first hand. I know what Anglo- American propaganda has been tell- ing the world. But if boastful pro- paganda could win a war, the Anglo-American powers would have achieved their victory long ago.

"Until recently, the stock-argu- ment of enemy-propagandists was that in view of America's vast pro- duction, time is working for the Anti-Axis Powers and that they will come out victorious in the long run. But even that argument was given up by the British Prime Minister during his last visit to Washington.

"Apart from other things, the Tri- partite Powers have one supreme advantage over their enemies. They stand united like a wall of granite. There is neither suspicion, nor jea- lousy, nor misgiving among them. There is no conflict of aims among the Tripartitie Powers—as one sees every day among the partners in the enemy-camp. Between American and British imperialists, as between Giraud and de Gaulle—for instance —there is no love lost. In these days of total warfare—a rabble, however numerous, cannot win a war.

Optimism Everywhere

"Here in Japan, too, one sees everywhere a feeling of unbounded optimism and self-confidence. The spirit of the undying hero, Fleet- Admiral Yamamoto, permeates the whole nation—men, women and children. There is an immense re- serve of man-power which has not yet been drawn upon. The economic situation—and the food-situation in particular—is quite satisfactory and it will improve further from day to day.

"The vast resources that were formerly under the control of the anti-Axis powers are being rapidly organized, consolidated and develop- ed. The spirit of determined unity which pervades the Tripartite Powers —coupled with unparalleled heroism and technical efficiency—affords the surest guarantee of ultimate victory. How the Anglo-American powers can entertain the slightest hope of ever winning the war, passes my com- prehension.

"Ladies and Gentlemen! From the Land of the Rising Sun, I send you my most cordial greetings. I send you also my warmest congratulations on what you have already achieved in this war which is a struggle not only for the freedom and prosperity of your great nation—but also for the establishment of a new world order, based on justice and morality. I am as sure and as confident of the victory of the Tripartite Powers and their Allies, as I am of the early emancipation of my country.

"To my countrymen in Germany and in other countries in Europe I send my heartiest greetings. I have no doubt that they will go on doing their very utmost in order that India may achieve her liberation as soon as possible.

"We have many difficulties to en- counter and many battles to fight— but our ultimate victory and freedom are sure, as day follows night.

"Long live the Tripartite Powers and their Allies!

"Long live Free India!"

Prophet on Perilous Perch

What Australia Can Do in Crisis

By COBBER

Special to the Nippon Times

In Australia the so-called post- war reconstruction has become an object of heated controversy throughout the country. The fede- ral government has requested the states to hand over a set of powers to the Commonwealth to facilitate the proposed reconstruction. Public opinions are divided between pros and cons regarding this radical proposal. Some states have al- ready voted to surrender their powers to the Commonwealth, but others, like Tasmania, have re- fused to do so. Both the supporters and the opponents must have good reasons, but to the outsiders the whole issue seems a "much ado about nothing."

All Australians remember with bitter memories the great business depression which followed the first World War. The wanton destruc- tion of lives and properties had caused world-wide shortage of goods necessary for daily lives of peoples. The circulation of cheap currencies increased while merchandises de- creased. Prices soared and inflation followed.

On the surface it seemed as if a real prosperity had set in, but it was misleading. What followed was the terrible depression which in Aus- tralia proved particularly destructive because of the fall of the prices of farm products. Many farmers and businessmen went bankrupt and a large army of the unemployed was thrown into streets. The Anzacs who had fought bravely in Galipoli hungrily crowded employment of- fices searching in vain for jobs.

Today the disillusionment which followed the victory of 1918 haunts the men who are fighting in the front and those who are engaged in production. They cannot get rid of the impression that after the pres- ent war the same disappointment awaits them. This is a very serious matter as it weakens the united ef- forts of the people to defend the country and to win the war.

From this viewpoint it may not seem useless for the government to talk about the post-war reconstruc- tion and give the people assurance that this time no such disappoint- ment will follow. But the question is: is it possible to give such as- surance? Australia is actually in the midst of a terrible war and no one knows how she will emerge from it. Her loss of men and materials is continuous and great; her war ex- penditures surpass £500,000,000 every year. If this reckless dissipa- tion of money and blood continues, say for five years, the weight of debts will become so great that Aus- tralia's national finance will crum- ble under it. If the war continues even longer—and this is no means an improbable supposition—or the United States seeks to control Aus- tralia—which again is a possible hypothesis—what will become of the post-war reconstruction? What indeed will become of Australia?

In the face of nearly losing one's own country, it requires a lot of sense or "nonsense" to talk about reconstruction. It is like a dying man discussing what sort of clothes he should wear when he recovers. It would be much more appropriate for him to discuss how his funeral be held when he dies. This gloomy national outlook, however, is pre- cisely the reason why Mr. Curtin and his colleagues feel there must be plenty of discussion about the post-war reconstruction. It is possi- ble by so doing to lead the unthink- ing masses to a belief that the coun- try is in a position to discuss the plans after the war. Since there is no talk about the post-war recon- struction if the country loses war— somebody else will then discuss the reconstruction—the very talking of reconstruction suggests victory.

So Mr. Curtin and his assistants are aiming at two things in propos- ing the reconstruction bill: first, to encourage men in the front and men in factories by telling them that after the war the government will take care of their interests all right and they will never be disappoint- ed; and second, to reassure the peo- ple that Australia is winning this war.

The very fact that the federal par- liament as well as the state legisla- tures have been making such fuss about the powers bill shows that the people are taking the matter seri- ously, that they are being nicely fooled by Mr. Curtin and his assis- tants. If Australian people were not as credulous and good natured a people as they are they would have simply laughed at the powers bill and refused to take it up seriously.

What a sick man needs most is medical treatment and not the false promise of quick recovery. The pro- mise of too easy recovery may lead the patient to neglect his health and quicken his death. What Australia needs today in her crises is a "mid- war" and not the "post-war" recon- struction. There must be much that the government and the people can do to save the country before it is too late—for instance, a serious re- consideration as to the wisdom of continuing the present ruinous war.

Minister Ribbentrop Congratulates Bose On Arrival in Japan

Domei

BERLIN, June 20.—Reich For- eign Minister Joachim von Rib- bentrop yesterday sent a telegram congratulating Subhas Chandra Bose eminent Indian indepen- dence leader. The telegram said: "I heartily congratulate you on your arrival in Japan. Many thanks for your courteous tele- grams to Chancellor Adolf Hitler and myself when you were de- parting from Germany, express- ing your resolve to fight the com- mon enemy of India and Ger- many, in close cooperation with the Reich. We are confident of your success in your struggle for the liberation of the Indian peo- ple."

PROFIT DIVIDEND DECIDED

N. China Transportation Body Declares 4 Per Cent for First Time

Domei

PEKING, June 21.—At a regular general meeting of shareholders of the Kahoku Kotsu Kaisha (the North China Transportation Corpora- tion) held here today, an annual di- vidend of four per cent was decid- ed, it was learned.

This is the first declaration of di- vidend by the company since its foundation four years ago.

It was also learned that the 1941- 42 profits of the company amount- ed to ¥31,417,000, which is a remark- able increase as compared with ¥19,- 000,000 of the previous year.

The general meeting approved also of the appointment of six directors of the company.

Will Become Germans

BERLIN.—Foreigners of German extraction who serve in the German armed forces automatically become German citizens, according to the Fuehrer's decree published in the official gazette.

KISHIMOTO STUDIES PARK PRESENTATION

Mayor Reports to Assembly On New Site for Modern Art Gallery

The intentions of the Imperial Household Department to present the Memorial Park in front of Akasaka Detached Palace as a site for the modern Japanese Art Gallery, contemplated by Tokyo Municipality as an undertaking to commemorate the birth of His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, were reported to the special meeting of the City Assembly on Monday by Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto.

The park up to 1921 had been the former site of the middle school section of the Peers' School, and had been turned into a park with the removal of the school. Tokyo Municipality took over the supervi- sion in 1932. The total area covers a space of 4,700 tsubo.

The total cost for the construc- tion of the art gallery is estimated at ¥8,000,000, of which ¥1,000,000 has already been set aside in the city budget. A further budget of ¥2,- 000,000 was brought up for discus- sion at the City Assembly meeting held on Monday and the matter was referred to a committee.

The remaining sum of ¥5,000,000 will be raised from general contri- butions at some opportune time through the efforts of Aiichiro Fuji- yama, President of the Japan Cham- ber of Commerce and Industry and others.

Internal Rift Hits Curtin, Opposition

(Continued from Page 1)

material to the Opposition to be us- ed against the Government.

Will Back Curtin

A. W. Cole, leader of the Inde- pendent Party, is said to have de- lighted the Government by assuring that the Independent Party would support the Government. "I be- lieve that the war efforts of the Government are deserving of our support."

The seats in the House of Rep- resentatives at present number 75. They are divided equally between the Government and Opposition, 36 each, with two neutral Independent seats thrown in between and W. M. Nairn an Opposition member, with- out vote in the chair as Speaker. The Government thus believes that with the Independent support, it could secure the majority by at least one vote.

In order to capture the one pre- cious vote the Opposition today had Nairn resign, upsetting the Govern- ment calculation. Thus, it became clear that the majority will be de- cided by the result of the election of the Speaker tomorrow.

Meanwhile, Curtin is maintaining an outward calm in regard to the non-confidence vote, declaring.

"I am not worried. I respect the parliamentary system and so long as the Federal Parliament recog- nizes my Cabinet, I shall remain at the head of the Government. What- ever may be the views of the Oppo- sition in regard to the Government, we feel happy to bear the precious burden of defending our home land. The people of Australia are at liberty to choose their Government."

31 ENEMY AIRPLANES DOWNED BY ITALIANS

All Destroyed in Abortive Raids Conducted in Mediterranean Section

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—Thirty-one of the anti-Axis planes that participated in the recent incessant and extensive raids in the Mediterranean area have been shot down by the Italian forces, according to latest reports received here.

Of the 31 planes, five were destroy- ed in aerial engagements over Sicily, as confirmed by the enemy head- quarters in Algiers, while the re- maining losses were sustained in their raids in Southern Italy.

Anti-Axis Headquarters in Algiers claimed that their planes bombed the airfields in Messina, Licata and Castelvetrano, all in Sicily, today.

Meanwhile, Italian authorities an- nounced the casualties suffered in the latest enemy raids as follows:

	Killed	Wounded
Reggio	12	56
Siracusa	5	22
Naples and vicinity	2	23

Church Service in English

A church service in English will be conducted by the Rev. Y. Chiba, former chairman of the National Christ Churches of Japan, at the Yokohama Union Church next Sun- day at 11 a.m.

Nippon Forces Firmly Hold Mastery of Air in S. Pacific

Every Engagement Between Japanese Navy Fliers and Enemy Has Fully Confirmed Superiority of Our Planes and Fighting Technique

By HIROSHI MASHITA
Of the Navy Press Corps

The following is the continuation of the account of a round-table con- ference participated in by several Sea Eagles and a member of the Navy Press Corps held at an unnamed base in the Southern Pacific. The first part of the account appeared in Tuesday morning's edition of the Nippon Times under the heading 'Fierce air duels continue day and night in south Pacific.'

Question: How about the Battle off Florida Island which took place on April 7?

Commandant X X: Oh, that was the battle in which we sank or inflicted damage on 13 out of 17 enemy transports, one cruiser, and one destroyer, was it not?

Second Class Petty Officer X X: That time, as we approached the enemy, we were attacked by two enemy Grumann planes, but it was nothing to us. As soon as we were near the enemy, we broke up our formation and took to bombing, after threading through the thick clouds covering the enemy positions. Having picked out an A-class cruiser. I dropped a bomb from an altitude of X X meters. The ship had been hit by the X X Squad that went be- fore us, so she sank within a short time.

Commander of X X Unit: Just then the enemy battle planes, see- ing ours, dared not come near us as they were too busy getting out of our way. Thereupon we gave them a chase and shot down 37 of them after all.

First Class Petty Officer X X: Just as my plane was away from the bombing scene, I was attacked by a Grumann plane from the opposite direction. And while I parried the first enemy attack by rolling, our battle planes came to my rescue and shot it down without much ado. Not daring to attack our battle planes, the enemy always pounced upon our X X planes.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: In that bat- tle we had taken a complete meas- ure of the enemy from the start. Ac- cording to the report of our scouting party, the sky around Florida Island was said to be clear and favorable for bombing, but when we reached the spot, we found the situation en- tirely otherwise. There were layers of thick clouds covering the sky ex- cept a small spot above Tulagi Is- land, and consequently it was quite difficult to distinguish our objects.

Enemy Approached Unseen

We did not know from where and how it approached us but a Gru- mann fighter suddenly attacked our leading plane just above Guadal- canal Island. This plane I shot down right away. When the bomb- ing started, each formation took separate positions and the planes dived at the enemy successively. Oh, but it was a magnificent scene. No one cared whether the enemy planes were near or not.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: Yes, that was what might well be called a great squadron that filled the air, because the sky above Guadalcanal and Tulagi Islands were literally filled with our planes.

Commander of X X Unit: Having been informed that there would be about 200 enemy fighters waiting for us, we went on to battle ex- pecting to find graves suitable for warriors, but the whole thing came off so easily that we were almost disappointed.

Question: And how about the at- tack on Port Moresby on April 12?

First Class Petty Officer X X: That time we shot down 28 enemy planes, sank one enemy transport, and inflicted damage on the enemy military establishments and airfields. The object of my attack was the enemy airfield. It was about the time when we passed the enemy ground positions after scoring direct hits that our fighter planes whizzed past us chasing 4 P-38 planes that tried to attack us. As soon as the planes passed us, I looked down and saw flames shooting up through the cloud that floated over the enemy airfield. The rolling black smoke must have reached more than 2,000 meters above the ground.

Question: Two days after that bat- tle, I was allowed to accompany your attack on Milne Bay and the Rabi Airfield in New Guinea in one of your planes. Wasn't that a terrific attack, too?

Had Experience

Warrant Officer X X: As I had scored many direct hits on my last trip to the same area, I went on that particular raid hoping to be able to do equally well. However, having been attacked by enemy fighter planes before we started bombing, our formation was slight- ly confused. Moreover, the enemy anti-aircraft guns were firing quite effectively, while the enemy P-39 planes attacked us from the front and the rear. I shot down two of the enemy planes which attacked me from my right. As soon as I discovered them, I plunged right in between them, but before I had a chance to approach them, one of them swung over to the left in the opposite direction, whereupon fol- lowing it up I shot it down with one hit. I shot the other one down over Milne Bay. The aerial combat that time was quite fierce, too.

Question: I presume I have heard about all the air battles that took place recently, but have you any- thing else in your mind?

Warrant Officer X X: While scouting for enemy submarines on January 15, I received a report from our scout plane about the discovery of an enemy submarine. I hurried to the scene. I could not tell what class of a submarine it was as it was submerged, but I immediately swung to action. My first bomb missed the enemy, but the second one struck the rear of the sub- marine. It seemed that the sub- marine was just about to come to the surface when I attacked. For a little while after being hit, the submarine was riding the current with her periscope tower above the water, but it sank before I got ready to capture it.

Second Class Air Petty Officer X X: It must be very thrilling to capture a submarine.

Commander of X X Unit: Anti- submarine scouting must be carri- ed on every day. It is a work per- formed by flying close to the sur- face of the sea trying to discover enemy submarines. It is a tiresome work as we cannot be sure when we come across our object, but un- less it is done, the enemy submarines become quite a menace to our trans- portation. It is an important work.

Commandant X X: Oh yes, we once sank a submarine in collabora- tion with a destroyer.

Hurried to Scene

First Class Air Petty Officer X X: Seeing one of our transports spurting a volume of black smoke near X X on January 10, I hurried to the scene and found one of our destroyers busily dropping depth bombs. So I started to look for the enemy submarine, too After a while I discovered something like a peri- scope tower, and lost no time in at- tacking it. I looked for other sub- marines that might be lurking in the vicinity, but I was not successful in finding any. So thinking of swing- ing to the next action, I happened to look back. There about three miles to my rear, I saw a streak of watery foam. Flying over to the spot I found that it was an enemy submarine trying to escape, cruis- ing at about an angle of 15 degrees which left about a third of its hull above the water surface. I imme- diately dropped a bomb, but to my intense chagrin, my bomb missed its object. However, the destroyer that was looking for the same submarine came to my aid, and sent the enemy to the bottom with surprising speed. It seemed to have been the sub- marine that I attacked before.

Question: Have you any more episodes in your minds?

First Class Air Petty Officer X X: When I took part in our attack on Rabi Airfield on January 17 as one of the direct supporting force, the plane piloted by X Com- mander was hit by an enemy shell which caused a leak in the gas tank. The speed of the plane decreased, and it became difficult for it to keep the altitude. One of his subordi- nates stuck close to the Commander and tried to protect his plane, but its condition became worse every minute. Knowing that the Com- mander had no chance of continu- ing his flight to the end, we com- municated to him to go back to the base, but he only raised his hand in token of his appreciation for our thoughtfulness and continu- ed to stay in the battle. By this time we were directly over the enemy airfield.

Many Fires Started

The bombing attack was started. Numerous fires were started on the enemy airfield by our bombs, and the black smoke shot up almost to the sky. Soon we began our return flight. About five minutes after we started toward the base, the Com- mander's plane stopped functioning altogether. There was a signal for self-blast from the Commander's plane. Every one of his subordinates tried his best to dissuade him from such a rash act, signalling with their hands for him to make a forced landing, but nothing could change his mind. The Commander's plane soon directed itself toward the ground, and while we held our breath, he plunged headlong to his end. When I think of the thoughts of our Commander at that instant, I feel a great pain in my heart.

Commandant X X: After all, the X Commander, fearing to lower the fighting spirit of his subordinates should he leave the battlefield ahead of them, had stuck to the last so that he may discharge his duty as the leader of the attacking force. He had blasted himself only when he per- ceived that his duty had been dis- charged satisfactorily. To discharge their duty to the last—this is the true spirit of our fliers.

Question: How do you feel when you dive at an enemy plane after discovering it?

Sub-Lieutenant X X: I feel that I have got the enemy then.

Second Class Air Warrant Officer X X: If it is one's first battle, one feels a bit scared for a second.

Sub-Lieutenant X X: Yes, that is quite so. But when one becomes used to it, one thinks, 'there, I have the enemy in my hands.' Then after more experience, one develops great- er confidence and begins to consider ways and means of catching the en- emy.

Question: Do the enemy anti-air- craft guns shoot accurately?

Commander of X X Unit: They seem to fire quite accurately but as we can elude them freely, we think nothing of them.

Question: Well, to conclude I would like to have some of your re- quests to the people at home.

Fighting Spirit High

Vice-Commander of X X Unit: Our fighting spirit is high. Please do not worry. That is all I have to say.

Commandant X X: I always in- struct my subordinates to beat the enemy to the last when they are in air duels, but when they accompany our bombers, to leave enemy planes alone if they are few in number but to protect our bombers effectively so that they may carry out their attack without interruption and return to the base safety. Our men are all full of fighting spirit. I wish to request the people at home to be at ease on this account.

Toward the end of our round-table conference, there was a report from the watch tower that 11 enemy P-38 planes were approaching. Without a moment's delay the brave Sea Ea- gles jumped into their beloved planes and, taking to the air, plung- ed headlong into the enemy forma- tion. Looking at this gallant feat, the present writer was filled with admiration for the fighting spirit of our Sea Eagles.

Burmese See Rail Plant

U Maung and two other members of the Burmese Inspection Party visited the Omiya Locomotive Plant on Tuesday morning and spent about one hour in inspecting the technique of manufacturing locomotives and other railway equipment.

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STUDY OF CULTURE BINDS CLOSER TIES

Cultural Envoy, Tanikawa, Believes It Vital to Bolster Sino-Japanese Amity

Recalling his impressions of the cultural aspects of China under wartime conditions, Tetsuzo Tanikawa, cultural envoy to China, who toured various parts of the continent from March to May as guest of the Japan-China Cultural Association, said mutual understanding of the merits of each others cultures is necessary for the permanent friendly relations between China and Japan.

He declared that while there were evident signs of unreserved cooperation between the two nationals wherever he went, in North as well as South China, in his opinion the Chinese understand less of Japanese culture than the Japanese do of Chinese culture.

"The popular conception by the Chinese that the old Japanese culture was an intimation of Chinese civilization while the modern Japanese culture is patterned after the European constitutes one of the reasons why the Chinese do not recognize the originality of the Japanese culture," he stated.

"In certain circles in China, the Japanese are still regarded as warlike and these conceptions are affecting adversely the mutual understanding between the two nations.

"Because of the first prejudice, the Chinese look down upon the Japanese culture and because of the second, the Chinese fail to recognize the full significance of the current war."

Creates Peace, Order

The creation of an original culture of the Co-Prosperity Sphere and the establishment of permanent peace and order among the East Asiatic peoples lies in the full, mutual understanding of the culture of the constituent States, he contended.

According to Mr. Tanikawa, even Chou Tso-jen, a fine scholar and an old friend of Japan, knew few Japanese painters other than Hokusai Katsushika of the old school, and Taikan Yokoyama and Juppo Araki of modern times. Similarly, he asserted Japanese artists are total strangers to Chinese university students specializing in subjects Japanese.

On the other hand, it is encouraging, he said that there are groups like the Japan-China Cultural Association in Canton, where both nationals are working in friendly atmosphere for sincere collaboration between the two countries.

"Needless to say, a correct estimation of the traditional Oriental culture is the first requisite for the establishment of a new culture, he said.

Mr. Tanikawa pointed out that despite their strong national consciousness, modern Chinese not only lack proper estimation of their past culture, but also show little interest in it. He stated, that as art objects the value of Buddhist statues at Liujung Temple in Canton exceeded his fondest hopes, yet the Chinese intelligentsia harbor little regard toward them.

"On the other hand, we, Japanese, should not regard China simply as a country which has passed its prime. Mr. Tanikawa said, revealing that he found in China culture and personality worthy of its tradition abounding with idealists and theorists who are first-rate in the world.

"It was most encouraging," he stressed, "to observe how the death in action of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto and the brave deeds of the Japanese garrison at Attu have consolidated the mutual friendship between the Japanese and Chinese."

Coal Shortage in Britain

Special to the Nippon Times

GENEVA June 20.—Reporting on his recent visit to the coal-mines of southern Yorkshire, the Yorkshire Post's special correspondent stated that his recent visit had disclosed to him the real reasons as to why the coal production was continually decreasing. There were lack of cooperation between the miners and the managers, innumerable strikes of the miners, the workers were frequently staying away from work without obvious reasons, a delay in the settlement of the local workers' disputes, and increasing weariness of the workers due to the average high age of the workers since the larger part of the young miners had to serve with the armed forces.

Reich Volunteers Useful

BERLIN.—The time has long since passed when the volunteer battalions fighting for Germany against Bolshevism were assigned minor duties, declared the Dienst Aus Deutschland which added that an increasing number of such battalions was being formed and trained in eastern Europe. As a home guard these volunteer formations had done excellent service supervising the districts behind the front.

Around the Co-Prosperity Sphere

ROSY FUTURE FACES PERAK, SAYS KUBOTA

Out-Going Governor Predicts State Will Play Big Role In Southern Regions

Syonan Sinbun

Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by the various communities of Perak at the Ipoh Club, Taosa Kubota, out-going Governor of Perak, declared he firmly believed that, with the wholehearted cooperation and sustained effort of the people, Perak would, before long, occupy a very prominent place among the Southern Regions.

Mr. Kubota thanked the various communities for their joint address to him, and declared that this united action has given practical expression of Hakko Ichiu which ought to be the underlying factor upon which all of them must build the co-prosperity of East Asia.

He entreated them to stand shoulder to shoulder, at all times and in all matters, not as people of different races or of different religions but as Asians, people of the one country whose interests are interrelated and common to one another.

Concluding, Mr. Kubota requested them all to give his successor the same ready cooperation that they had extended to him.

As a token of remembrance of his associations with Perak and of his able administration during his tenure of office as Governor, the public of Perak presented to Mr. Kubota, an eulogy written on silk.

Paying a glowing tribute to his skilful and able administration, the text of the address gives credit to the outgoing Governor for what he has done for the people of Perak and for the province.

The presentation was made at the dinner given by all communities at the Ipoh Club.

Herb Seedlings Ready

The cultivation of some 20 different varieties of herbs for medical purposes will be resumed when seedlings now being prepared by the Shonan Agricultural Experimental Station become available.

The people especially welcome the move as herbs, which are a necessity for Malaians, have been interrupted during the Malai campaign.

As the seedlings are of a species which mature, in a comparatively short time, the regular supply expected shortly will dispel any anxiety in this respect.

Fighting Power of Chiang Forces Steadily Declining Due to Defeats

Provincial Troops Indignant Against Preferential Treatment Given to Central Army, Says Spokesman; Wealthy Class Pays Bribe to Evade Conscription

Shanghai Times

While the fighting power of the Chungking armies is steadily deteriorating due to their successive defeats, the firm determination of the Japanese Army and the increasing political influence of Nanking will inevitably induce other Chungking troops to follow the lead of General Pang Ping-hsun, head of the Chungking 24th Group Army, who recently changed his allegiance to the Nanking peace camp, declared Lieutenant Makitaro Nakagawa, Deputy Japanese Army Spokesman, during the press conference for the foreign press.

While the quality of the Chungking troops since the outbreak of the China Affair has been steadily declining, the spokesman said that it also is inevitable that the hardships which Chungking troops undergo and which lower their fighting spirit, must increase in the future.

Chiang Camp in Confusion

Dealing with the lowered efficiency and the declining strength of the Chungking forces in three stages the spokesman pointed out there is more and more evidence that the Chiang Kai-shek camp is in confusion at this stage.

He substantiated this by pointing out the complaints of provincial troops against the preferential treatment accorded the Central Army, the increasing disobedience of the Chungking soldiers, the constant tension between the Chiang regime and the Chinese Communists, and the prevailing strife between the Chungking and the Army authorities.

The spokesman pointed out as proof of the last struggle of the Chungking armies, the revision in conscription regulations made by the Chungking authorities in March this year. Conscription in Chungking areas, the spokesman emphasized, will never be satisfactory as long as some of the better classes are able to evade service through bribery.

As the best evidence of the deterioration of the fighting spirit of the Chungking forces, the spokesman pointed to the mass surrenders and desertions of the Chungking camp to the Nanking peace movement, whenever the Japanese launch decisive offensives.

These facts, Lieutenant Nakagawa declared, are causing increasing concern to the Chungking authorities.

In his analysis of the deteriorating of Chungking fighting spirit the spokesman divided this into three stages as follows:

(1) In the period after and up to the end of 1939, the Chiang armies were efficient insofar as individual physique is concerned, due mainly to abundant manpower, numbers of veteran soldiers who had received years of rigid training and a sufficiency of arms and food supplies. In this period, too, the soldiers were educated in such a manner as to increase their anti-Japanese sentiment.

(2) In the period from 1940 to the end of 1941, the quality of Chungking soldiers as compared with the preceding period had already considerably declined. However, most marked was the improved fighting technique of the troops, who, however, had declined in physical standard which is so important in maintaining fighting power.

Beggars, Loafers Conscripted

This fact could be attributed to compulsory conscription to make up for the losses suffered in battles with the Japanese. The middle classes, who up to that time had managed to evade conscription, were pressed into service irrespective of their personal circumstance.

(3) In the period from 1942 up to the present the authorities contributed to the further decline of Chungking fighting power by mass conscription. This mainly consisted in picking up at random many undesirables, such as beggars and loafers, in order to make up the numbers required.

Because the sons of the well-to-do classes evaded conscription by bribing officials, the rank and file of the Chungking armies were recruited from the middle down to the poorest classes. Even the physically unfit and underaged were conscripted, leading to an unbalanced army.

In addition, the general situation was worsened by the lack of supplies due to the closure of the Burma Route. Available supplies were thus apportioned exclusively to troops of the Central Army to the neglect of the provincial forces, leading to pitiful conditions among the latter.

NEW PENANG CHIEF GIVEN BIG WELCOME

Governor Itami Asks for Same Cooperation Given to Predecessor Katayama

Syonan Sinbun

Major-General Masakichi Itami, new Governor of Penang, was greeted on his arrival at the Church Street Pier by Lieutenant-General Shotaro Katayama the outgoing Governor, other leading Government officials, Japanese businessmen, and prominent members of the Chinese, Indian, Malai and Eurasian communities and a police guard of honor.

On his way to the Residency, the new Governor was greeted by crowds who lined the streets leading to the Residency.

That the work of the Military Administration Department no matter who became the Governor of the place, the policy would not be changed, was a statement made by Major-General Itami, addressing Government officials and employees for the first time at the Government buildings.

The Governor on arrival was greeted by Colonel S. Fujiyama, Chief of the General Affairs Department.

Addressing the gathering, the Governor declared that he felt it a great honor to be able to succeed Lieutenant-General Katayama.

"I would like all of you to give me the same cooperation that you gave to Governor Katayama," he said.

The Governor added that one thing he would like them to remember was that Japan was still at war and that because of the war, there were many difficulties. Though Penang looked peaceful, fighting was still going on in other places. So they must be able to endure hardships and must make up their minds to win this war.

The Governor concluded by saying that when war clouds had disappeared, then only would it be the time for them to relax, to take things easy and to revive their former activities.

Selangor Chinese Active

Marking the close of a successful year under the New Order, the Selangor Overseas Chinese Association held its first annual general meeting at Kuala Lumpur with Wong Tet San presiding.

The report of the association's activities during the past year was adopted at the meeting. Tracing the origin of the association, it states that a Peace Preservation Committee was set up by the Chinese in Selangor soon after the latter's occupation by the Imperial Forces.

In June last year, the Peace Preservation Committee was sponsored by the present Overseas Chinese Association which today has 41 subcommittees throughout the state and a total membership of over 6,000.

One of its notable achievements is the formation of the Self-protection Corps based on lines similar to the "Good Neighborhood Policy" in Japan. This movement, which was similarly adopted by the Malai and Indian communities, has contributed largely to the decline of thefts and robberies in Selangor.

In Kuala Lumpur alone there are over 20,000 members rendering voluntary service in 32 sectors of the Chinese S. P. C.

During the year the association assisted the Government to distribute free rice to the poor on three occasions. It also recommended hundreds of decrepits and homeless to the state's poor homes.

The cultivation of food crops was also undertaken by the association. Over 1,000 acres of arable land have been obtained from the Government, and hundreds of settlers are now busy raising food crops on the cleared land.

RESPECT TO ELDERS PUSHED BY PAO CHIA

Shanghai Revives Old Chinese Custom With Cooperation Of Youth Corps

Shanghai Times

In an effort to instill a deeper feeling of respect for the elders among the local Chinese population, the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps, together with the Youth Corps, have recently started a Filial Piety Movement in order to revive the ancient Chinese virtue of filial respect.

The fundamental principles of this movement will be propagandized by members of the Youth Corps, who have opened a series of short lectures in local theaters, where representatives explained the underlying meaning and living in order to better themselves to the idea of filial piety, and urged the public to remodel their ways of living by observing filial piety.

Filial piety formed one of the major ideals by which China was ruled, from the Han dynasty, 200 B.C., to the end of the Ching dynasty in 1912, as it was essential to Chinese nature and to Chinese ideas, as preached by great scholars.

It is therefore, with this resolve in mind that the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps of the Settlement has taken the initiative, and the hope was expressed by Pao Chia leaders that Shanghai will, as a city, take the lead to revive these ancient ideals.

Chinese middle schools in the Settlement will be asked to join in spreading the movement among the juveniles, as it is here that the importance of the movement has been stressed. Respect to elders, it was declared, formed the basic principles of the pure Chinese character.

Leading Chinese scholars and social chiefs in the city have already signified their willingness to take part in the Filial Piety Movement, and further plans for spreading these ideals include several broadcasts over radio stations.

The Youth Corps of the Pao Chia Vigilance Corps have also been urged to take a lead in order to set an example to the city's youth, and have given the opportunity of taking a part in a competitive essay on the subject of filial piety. Prizes will be awarded for the ten best essays, it was revealed.

A choir is being formed to aid in spreading the ideals of filial piety through vocal renditions. It will perform over the air and at special concerts.

Although this movement is scheduled to terminate on June 14, the achievements will always be upheld, and similar movements will be instituted from time to time, it was stated. Should the movement meet with success, it is expected that other cities will follow Shanghai's example and urge the populace to strengthen its respect towards elders.

ENEMY FLIERS BOMB NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

Spain, Portugal, Switzerland Ired at Raiders

Domei

ZURICH, June 21.—Not only continuing their outrageous acts of unlawfully trespassing over Spain, Portugal and Switzerland, but the devilish anti-Axis airmen last night actually dropped incendiary bombs in Switzerland.

Completely ired by the unforgivable deeds of the ruthless violators, the Swiss Government lodged strong protests directly to the anti-Axis authorities.

It may be recalled that British warplanes dropped three incendiary bombs on Zurich on May 18.

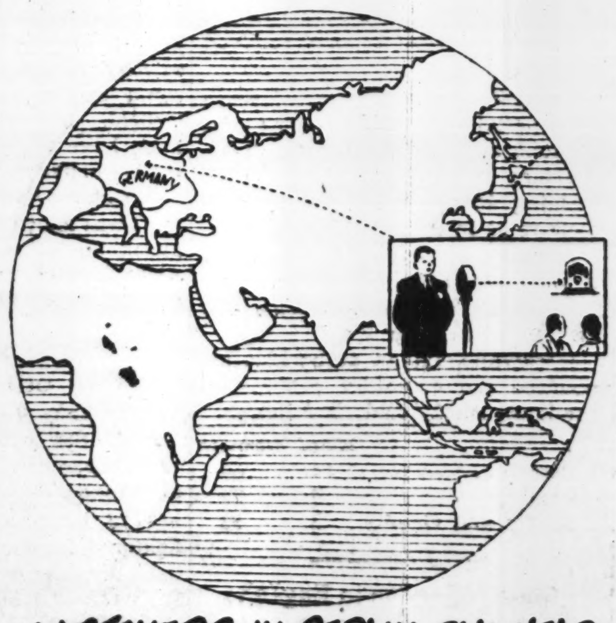
STRANGER THAN FICTION

STRANGEST "WATER CONVEYOR" ON EARTH

The name "tank" arose from the fact that the hull of the first tank was called "a water carrier" in order to conceal its real purpose.

THE MATATABI PLANT HAS AN INTOXICATING EFFECT ON CATS.

A feline shown rubs its chin on the floor, rolls on its back, eats the plant and acts as though intoxicated when shown the plant.



LISTENERS IN BERLIN CAN HEAR A SPEAKER IN TOKYO BEFORE THOSE IN THE AUDIENCE

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

June 23rd, 1943. YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT

Case No. (for 1942)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
73	Cargo-Boat	Intan	British	Straits Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Unknown
74	Cargo- & Tug-Boat	Rengam	British	Straits Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Unknown
75	Cargo- & Oil-Barge	Rimau	British	Straits Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Unknown
76	Cargo- & Oil-Barge	Rasa	British	Straits Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Unknown
77	Oil-Barge	Teha	U.S.A.	Standard Vacuum Oil Co.	Unknown
80	Oil-Barge	Murai	Dutch	Imperial Airplanes Co., Ltd.	Unknown
84	Launch	Undan	British	Straits Trading Co., Ltd.	Unknown
86	Pilot-Boat	Pilot-Boat No. 3	British	Penang Pilot Association	Unknown
87	Cargo-Boat	Rimba	British	Straits Steam Ship Co., Ltd.	Unknown
88	Cargo-Boat	Ite	U.S.A.	Standard Vacuum Oil Co.	Unknown
92	Launch	Jate	Dutch	Imperial Airplanes Co., Ltd.	Unknown
93	Launch	No. 220	Dutch	Imperial Airplanes Co., Ltd.	Unknown

No cargo on any of the above.

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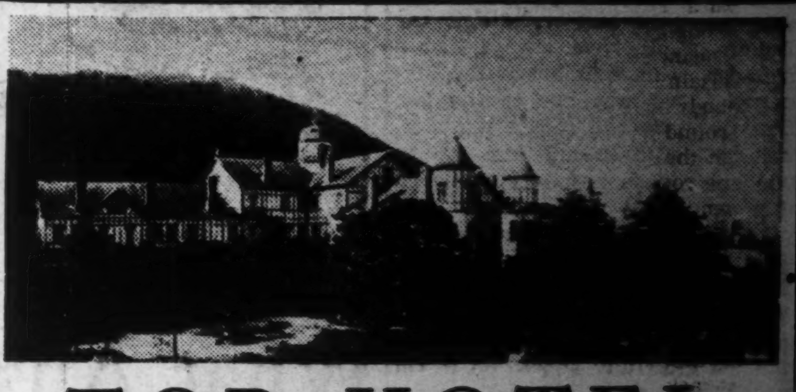

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The Vendetta of Ako

EIJI YOSHIKAWA

TRANSLATED BY TSUNEO TOMONAGA

Chapter 11
The Whistle

Chikara put his hand on the quilts.

"These are still warm," he said.

Okaemon suddenly let out a yell. He had been searching the further end of the room.

"There's an opening," he shouted. "He must have gone out this way."

Chikara and Okaemon went out through the opening.

Jurozaemon remained behind to ascertain that there was really nobody in the rooms. He went round thrusting his spear through the ceilings and closets.

In the room adjacent to Kira's bedroom was a raised-lacquer clothes-rack, and on this rack was hung a long over-dress with a blue-gold collar, and next to it was a pink, wadded silk garment.

As Juroza approached this clothes-rack, it wobbled and almost fell down.

In an instant Juroza's spear-point was at the wadded silk garment, but he did not thrust. He held his breath and waited. There was a woman behind the clothing on the rack.

The woman looked up slowly, and their eyes met and held.

Both Juroza's and her eyes brimmed with tears.

"Don't come out. It's dangerous," whispered Juroza.

She suppressed a sob, and her shoulders trembled.

Suddenly rough footsteps sounded close by. Somebody was coming through the secret opening.

Juroza hesitated a moment, and then turned round and darted through the opening in the back in the direction that Chikara and Okaemon had gone.

The sky outside was beginning to assume a faint crimson glow above the horizon.

As Juroza emerged on the other side, a shrill whistle rang out. It was heard by everyone in the mansion, but only the Ako ronin knew what it meant.

It was the signal of Kira's capture.

The whistle continued to shrill out until all the forty-seven men were assembled once more.

Chapter 12
The Scar

They found the kitchen for the secret room in the most unexpected place. Attached to the kitchen was a small storehouse for charcoal. The door was closed, and was secured by a padlock from the outside. There was nothing suspicious about it, but Chikara halted in front of the door, and Okano Kinemon placed his ear against a chink in the wood.

Meanwhile, Horibe Yasubei and Yata Gorozaemon, who had found themselves confronted by a door, broke it down, and saw Chikara and the others almost in front of their eyes. Yokogawa Kampei and Hazama Jujiro followed at their heels.

"It's suspicious," said Kampei. "Let's open it."

Chikara approached the door, but Yasubei, fearing for his safety, pushed him aside, and placed his hand on the door. Yata Gorozaemon struck the padlock a few times with the haft of his spear. The padlock snapped, and the door opened noisily.

One of the comrades stepped over the threshold, and was immediately greeted by a hail of charcoal-chunks and pieces of wood.

"Aht! There's two or three of them inside!"

By this time, most of the comrades had assembled in front of this charcoal store-house.

"Duck your heads!" said somebody, and a shower of arrows hissed through the air into the darkness of the store-house.

Suddenly somebody rushed out, swinging a naked sword fiercely round him. This man was Kasahara Shichiro, the faithful retainer whom Shimizu Ikkaku had found outside his window just before the Ako ronin had broken in.

"Death to you!" he shouted, but the next moment his corpse had slumped down to the ground, and was trampled underfoot.

Hardly had he fallen when another samurai leaped out, but somebody kicked his shin before he could do anything, and he crashed headlong into the snow. Yata Gorozaemon grabbed his lapel and dragged him to a sitting posture,

"Where is Kira?" he asked. "If you don't tell us, . . ."

He placed the point of his spear on the young man's naked thigh.

The young man did not speak. But suddenly he grabbed his fallen sword, and tried to spring up. The next moment he was lying on his back, and his life-blood was slowly staining the snow.

With all their nerves tensed almost to breaking point, the ronin gathered round the door. There was still one person inside.

The man inside was evidently panic-stricken. He was trying to break through the wall on the other side. Hazama Jujiro went inside, but the man suddenly turned and tried to dash past him towards the door. Jujiro tripped him up with the haft of his spear, and the man tumbled outside and sat down suddenly. Takebayashi Tadashichi struck him once with his sword.

He was an old man. His hair was white, with a few blackish locks here and there. He looked like a man past sixty.

They gathered round him.

"Is this. . . . ?"

"Kira?"

"So this is Kira. . . . ?"

They were still doubtful.

The old man was clad in a silk bed-gown, with a white garment underneath. In the bosom of the dress they found two charms, one of the goddess Kwannon and another of Jizoson.

"This must be Kira," said somebody.

But among the Ako ronin there was nobody who had seen Kira face to face.

"If this is Kira, he should have a scar on his forehead or on his back," said Kuranosuke.

Somebody peered at the old man's forehead.

"The scar is here!"

"What?"

"The scar! It's faint, but it's here!"

"Oh . . . That scar . . . Inflicted by our late lord in the Yedo court. . . ."

At the mention of their dead lord, they all felt an irrepressible emotion welling up in their hearts.

Two or three of them sobbed aloud, and some pressed their sweat-soaked hands to their eyes. Still others broke down and placing their faces against the shoulders of their comrades, wept aloud. The tension had been snapped, and the reaction had set in. It was the hour of their triumph, and in their joy that they had at last accomplished their vendetta and appeased the soul of their late lord, they fell on one another's necks and wept.

Even the usually impertubable Kuranosuke had placed his fingers on his eyelids, and was standing motionless, for a few moments unaware of the swiftly brightening sky.

Chapter 13
The Bean-Curd Maker

It was usual for Gisuke, the bean-curd maker, to wake up and start work when the notes of the gong in the Ekoin Temple rolled through the still air just before dawn to proclaim that the priests and their disciples had begun their morning devotions.

That morning, too, Gisuke was up as usual, and was working beside the grindstone while his wife drew up the water from the well.

Suddenly somebody knocked thunderously on his front door, and a voice shouted,

"Gisuke! Gisuke! Open the door. I am Kimura Johachi. Hurry up, and open the door!"

"Okura," said Gisuke to his wife, "go and see who it is. Tell the person that we are not deaf."

She went towards the door.

"Wait," she called out; "you'll break the door."

But the man outside knocked more violently than before.

"Are you still asleep? Open the door! I'm Kimura Johachi. Hurry up!"

"Aht. It sounds like Master Kimura!" exclaimed Gisuke, and hurried to the door.

"Is that you?"

"It's me. Something terrible has happened. I want you to do something for me."

"Wait a moment, master. I'll get this open."

The door was frozen shut. Gisuke tugged it open, and was almost blinded by the dazzling whiteness of the snow outside.

Gisuke had been supplying the Kira household with bean-curd for a long time, and had earned a reputation for honesty. The samurai of the mansion knew him well, for they had to pass his house on the way to the town.

"Come in, and sit down, master."

"Don't you know what happened?"

"Know what?"

"The Ako ronin have broken in at last."

"Eht! When?"

"Just now."

". . . ."

Gisuke listened. He could hear faintly sounds of a disturbance from somewhere, but not from the direction of the town. Gisuke was a townsman, but he was loyal to his patron. He turned to his wife.

"Stay here until I come back. Keep the door shut until then.

Gisuke and Johachi went out together.

"Hoi, Gisuke. Not that way. You must not go that way."

"But this is the way to Lord Kira's house."

"Never mind Lord Kira, Come with me."

"But that is going the opposite way. Where are you going?"

"I am going to Sakurada to the Uesugi mansion."

"Eh? And I?"

"You will go to Azabu to the Lower Mansion, and report what I have told you to Chief Counselor Chisaka Hyobu."

They hurried over Ryogoku bridge.

Johachi found a horse, and hired it. But Gisuke could not ride. It was farther to the house of Chisaka Hyobu than to the Uesugi Mansion.

"I will go to Chisaka," said Johachi. "You must hasten to the Uesugi Mansion and report the news. Take a palanquin! A palanquin!"

Johachi leapt on his horse and whipped it up with the reins. Horse and rider disappeared into the distance in a cloud of snow-dust.

(To Be continued)

Manila's Horse and Buggy

New Philippines Marches on With Roll of Carretela Which Constitute Important Means of Transportation Within City

By KANEMITSU TATEISHI

Domei

MANILA.—Time was when the horse and carretela were a nuisance to fast moving traffic. When the horse and its modest droppings were nauseating to the pedestrians, the cochero (driver) was one of the most unpopular of public enemies. That's what the average man on the street tells you. You can't very well blame the horse for its habits but the cochero and his conceit, Manilans will tell you, was absolutely unforgivable. In fact, there are still very few who tell of their love for King cochero.

But by a strange twist of circumstances, the horse is the king of the thoroughfare. And the cochero is the king of kings of the thoroughfare. But the king of kings of the thoroughfare owes his livelihood to the king of the thoroughfare and not to himself.

There are numerous varieties of rigs, ranging from the carretela to the tiburin. All of them are little two-wheeled carriages drawn by a Philippine pony except the carretela bus which is a stable four-wheeled carriage drawn by a regular house. It has lengthwise seats with a thin cushion for comfort and is built with greater strength and durability. All of them are locally made and not easily differentiated.

You might say that the carretala is the poor-man's taxicab, making the rounds of the city at a cheap price of 10 centavos. It usually holds nine passengers or a cargo weighing close to 450 kilograms. The calesa and carromata are practically synonymous. Both cart four passengers at the most and are mostly for private hire. The dokar and the tiburin are private rigs. The dokar is usually an up-to-date calash with both the lengthwise and crosswise seats with thin cushions. The tiburin is a light open-top carriage, usually made for two passengers.

Most of the carretelas are painted vividly, perhaps red or yellow with all sorts of fancy scroll and flower decorations. Some have dainty laced curtains on the sides and back, hanging from under the roof. The feminine touch adds color and dignity and comfort when the torrid Manila sun pours its beams. Others have gone modern with streamlined body, pneumatic tires and knee-action springs. All they lack are air-brakes, a hand-gear and an extra pair of pants.

All the horses are pony editions. They range from the ages of three to nine years. Ninety-nine per cent of them come from the provinces of Batangas, Laguna and Cavite. These admirable little creatures seem to weather an enormous beating but at times the animal in them says they just can't take any more and down they go in a heap.

Horses in Manila, so it seems, were subjected to abuses exceeding those meted out to the carabao (water-buffalo). It was either a native custom or the American way. Anyway, the Japanese soldiers were surprised to see this faithful beast of burden so cruelly mistreated. So the soldiers instructed the cochero to mend his ways. There was an improvement but not enough. Even some of the soft-hearted public verbally boxed King cochero about the ears.

The first annual Carromata Contest was held in Manila recently when all types of gaily decorated horse-drawn vehicles took part in the competition at Luneta Park as shown in above photo.

In time, however, the Japanese soldiers recommended the immediate founding of an annual "horse protection day." The idea met with hearty approval. And the first affair to be held in the Philippines occurred on April 7, this year. And yet horse day has been an annual holiday in Japan for the past 40 years.

Some horses are skinny and underfed but not all of them. Their harness with gaudy, elaborate brass decorations immediately catch your eye. Sometimes the horse proudly nods his head as he jogs along because he knows he has a musical trapping above his horse collar. If it isn't a musical trapping then it's a scarlet crepe flower.

And of course, some cocheros are nice sensible fellows. He sits up in front of the passenger. As his passenger alights, he places a straw covering over the top of the wheel. It helps the customer from getting his hand soiled when he braces himself on the wheel to alight.

In Greater Manila, there are now more than 3,917 carretela owners, some 13,589 horses and more than 10,000 cocheros. Today, the city horse owners have an association under the supervision of the mayor. Its purpose is to increase the health and needs of draft animals. It also serves to help the owners obtain animal feed, offer better service to the carretela and calesa patrons and help keep the streets clean.

You woudn't believe it but there are an unknown number of people tied up with the carretela-calesa trade in one way or another. Once the trade disappears it will affect those who gather grass, tie it into small bundles for feed and sell it to the horse-owners. It will affect the men who sell and repair the harness. It will affect those who buy old automobile tires and fashion them into rubber coverings for the wheels. And it will surely affect the calash manufacturers. You can be assured the vehicles are here to stay. At least for a very long time.

People often tell you the horse and carretela are a terrific hazard. They are when they are overloaded or when the horse stumbles when he loses his footing on a paved bridge or when he slips on the cobblestones of the intramuros (walled city) on a rainy day. They are when they defy traffic rules and weave in and out a crowded thoroughfare. But who cares as long as they get you to your destination without a mishap.

The horse and carretela has given the whirling citizens of the New Philippines, time to mediate on the social revolution that the war is effecting here and abroad. The horse and carretela are helping in the building up of the New Philippines.

The steady clatter of hoofs spell rhythm of life in the New Philippines and the continuous roll of the carretela wheels mean early realization of Philippine independence.

Theatrical Notes

By Tsunejiro Amakata

As the classical drama known as "Kasane," was barred from performance, the Kabukiza was obliged to revise a part of the program, which was scheduled to be given from July 3. As the result, another classical play entitled "Imoseyama Onna Teikin" (Household Precepts) has been selected. The complete bill consists of four plays. The curtain raiser is the above-mentioned old play in which Kikugoro will take the two roles, of Iruka and Omiya. The second play is "Suo-odoshi," one of the 18 reserved Kabuki repertoire plays. This will be followed by a dance called "Tamaya." Concluding the program is "Ippon Gatana Dohyo Iri" (a melodrama by Shin Hasegawa), which is currently staged with big success and will be repeated next month in response to public acclaim. Besides Kikugoro Onoye, the leading players will be Rokuro Kitamura and Omezo Ishikawa.

"Nagasaki," a new drama by Kazuo Kikuda, which is to be presented at the Yurakuza next month by Roppa Furukawa and his company, has been placed in the list of the national drama contest sponsored by the Board of Information.

Ennosuke Ichikawa and Sumizo Ichikawa, two popular Kabuki actors, who recently directed their own troupes of Kabuki players, will meet next month at the Meijiza. Consisting of three plays and one musical-posture drama, the program will be featured by an old comical play known as "Hizakurige" by Kinka Kimura. Out of many scenes in this lengthy drama, theater-goers will have next month the opportunity of enjoying three acts; namely, a merry-making journey of two Yedo vagabonds from a pinery at Otsu to a theater at Atsuta.

At the Tokyo Gekijo, Yaeko Mizutani will be the top-notch player next month. Mizutani will lead the members of the Geijutsuza theatrical troupe, of which she is the head. The highlight of the program, consisting of two plays and two dances, will be a new play called "Mitamiware," a drama behind the guns of the wartime Japan, by Matsutaro Kawaguchi. Additional feature is a two-act play named "Gento Beya," a magic-lantern show, adapted by Yeijiro Hisaita from an original story of Ashihei Hino.

The Seishunza, a group of stage players, which was formerly known as the Warai-no-Okoku and was reorganized recently, will make its debut at the Hogakuza, Marunouchi, starting July 1. The program will include four plays, new and old, of which the main attraction will be "Kazoku" (The Family), a screen play, having attained a remarkable success through the motion picture recently.

A special summer performance of the Zenshinza dramatic group will be presented at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo, Tsukiji, on July 6 and 7, when two plays, "Kyuyu" (Comrades) by Hidenobu Kamiizumi, and "Momoku no Ototo" (Blind Brother) by Yuzo Yamamoto will be staged.

The Yoshimoto Entertainment Enterprises, which held a special show on the Imperial Rescript Observance Day, June 8, at its own theaters in the capital, succeeded in raising ¥12,000 through box-office returns. The money was donated to the Navy Ministry recently as warship construction fund.

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Concert Calendar

A vocal recital by Madame Chizuko Asano, of the Tokyo Academy of Music, soprano, accompanied by Tatsuo Mizutani, at the piano, at 7 p.m. today, at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program includes Pizzetti's I Pastori; Faure's Automu, Au Baur de l'Eau, Clair de Lune; Alfano's Tre Poemi di Tagore; Penche allo spuntar del Giorno, Finisci l'ultimo canto, Giorno per Girono; Koscak Yamada's "Kazeni Yose-te Utaeru Haru-no-Uta" and Y. Hirai's three numbers from Japan Lyric Song Collection; Duparc's Chanson Triste, L' invitation au Voyage.

The sixth periodical concert by the Dai-Toa Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Naotada Yamamoto, at 7 p.m. today, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto. The program includes Mendelssohn's "Italian Symphony"; Debussy's "Prelude a l'Apres-Midi d'un Faune" ; (Alto solo by Miss Chiba); Liszt's tone poem, "Les Preludes."

The twentieth concert by the Young Japan Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, Thursday, June 24, at 7 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Shizuko Chiba, alto. The program includes Rossini's Il Barbiere de Siviglia Overture; Strauss' Waltz-Artists' Life; Italian lyric numbers by Miss Chiba with orchestra; Gounod's Dance Suite from "Faust."

A grand concert featuring Misses Tatiana and Nadejda Koslowsky, piano, and Madame Chizuko Asano, soprano, Friday, June 25, at 6:30 p.m. at the Yokohama Memorial Hall. (Misses Tatiana and Nadejda Koslowsky studied in Paris under Tsiodore Philipp, Alfred Cortot and Lasare Levy). The program includes Soprano Solo: Yamada's Nobara, Karatachi-no-hana; Reger's Berceuse de la vierge; Faure's Soir, Clair de Lune; Debussy's Beau soir and Duparc's Chanson triste, L'invitation au voyage; Piano Solo by Miss Tatiana Koslowsky: Chopin's Ballade Op. 23, Valse brillante; Rachmaninoff's Prelude Op. 3; Polichnelle; Scriabine's Deux etude Op. 2 et Op. 8; Piano Solo by Miss Nadejda Koslowsky: Liszt's Legende de St. Francois, Valse impromptu; Rachmaninoff's Prelude Op. 32 and Aliabieff-Liszt's Le Rossignol; Two Pianos by Misses Tatiana and Nadejda Koslowsky: Saint-Saens' Dance macabre; Matsudaira's Nocturne, Rubinstein's Tarantelle and Rachmaninoff's Paques.

The third concert by the Tokyo Symphonic Chorus, under the baton of Professor Helmut Fellmer, Friday, June 25, at 7 p.m. at the Nihon Seinenkan. The program devoted to all Brahms' numbers. Piano accompaniment by Shinichi Takada and Miss Yasuko Asakura.

The eighth "Beethoven Cycle" by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Saturday, June 26, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloist: Miss Hisako Tsuji, violin. The program includes The Coriolanus Overture; Violin Concerto in D major and Symphony No. 8 in F major.

A piano recital by Miss Toyoko Orimoto, sponsored by the Murayama Music Studio, Saturday, June 26, at 7 p.m. at the same studio, (Kojimachi Rokubancho). The program includes Schumann's Fantasy Op. 17 in C major; Debussy's Twelve Preludes; Chopin's 24 Preludes, Op. 28.

A concert featuring Miss Kuniko Ashihara, soprano, Miss Miho Nagato, soprano, Miss Kazue Niiro and Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, and Ryozo Okuda Tenor, and Tokyo Shinsei Chamber Music Group, Monday, June 28, at 6:30 p.m. at the Kyoritsu auditorium.

A ballet evening by Ichiro Miki and his Tokyo Ballet Company, Monday, June 28, at 6 p.m. at the Tokyo Takarazuka Theater. The Music composed and directed by Goro Sudo, Mitsuo Ugajin and Yuki Tsukui, played by the Takarazuka Orchestra. The program inclues "Southern Fantasy," "Opium" and other new ballet creations by Ichiro Miki.

A concert featuring the Kaiyo Brass Band Orchestra, directed by Teruo Sakanichi and the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, directed by Yazaemon Hayakawa, Wenesday, June 30, at 6:30 p.m. at the Hibiya Public Hall. The soloists: Miss Kyo Ishii, piano (program: Chopin's Waltz Op. 34-2; Schubert's Impromptu in E flat major and Liszt's "Concert" Waltz); Madame Nobuko Hara, soprano (program: Strauss' Waltz, "Voices of Spring," with orchestra).

A vocal recital, commemorating the Nippon-Italy Amity Ties, by Ryunosuke Shimada, tenor, accompanied by Father Don Vincentio Cimatti, at the piano, Friday, July 2, at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program includes Paisiello's Il mio ben quando Verra; Cavalli's Aria di Lidio (Dal drama musicale Eisto); Lotti's Pur dicesti, bocca bella; Martini's Piacer d'amor; Cilea's Aria di Federico (Dal L'Arlesiana); Zandonai's Il lamento del cantatore (Dal Giulietta e Romeo); Tosti's Senza l'amore; Aprile; Pellegrino's Cante di legionari; Cimatti's "Hakko Ichiu," (a piano suite with vocal solo); Shimada's "Aiba-no-ki"; Yamada's Nocturne; Taki's "Kojo-no-Tsuki"; Hashimoto's "Azami-no-Hana" and Yamada's "Hakone-Hachiri-wa."

The 32nd Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, under the joint assistances of the Cultural Section of the Italian Embassy and Nippon-Italy Association, commemorating their friendly relations between Japan and Italy, Saturday, July 3, matinee at 2:30 p.m., and soiree at 6:30 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. The program includes baritone solo by Kakunen Hayashi; soprano by Miss Mamiko Sugiura; tenor solo by Ri So-shun; Tenor solo by Yukio Miyahashi; Soprano solo by Miss Futaba Takayanagi; mezzo-soprano solo by Umeka Kuwabara; quartet by Miss Futaba Takayanagi, Umeka Kuwabara; Ri So-shun and Kakunen Hayashi; another quartet by Miss Mamiko Sugiura; Futaba Takayanagi, Ri So-shun and Kakunen Hayashi. Italian classics, arias and quartet from opera, Japanese lyric numbers will be rendered.

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1943

British Machinations in Turkey

The exacerbation of the Mediterranean situation consequent on the termination of fighting in North Africa is naturally affecting the position of the neutral countries on the Mediterranean to a serious extent, and of all these countries, Turkey is finding her position particularly difficult. Eager to invade the European Continent, the anti-Axis forces are concentrating attention on the destruction of the Axis defenses in the Central Mediterranean, but it must be well-nigh impossible for them to attain this end, so long as powerful bases such as Crete and Dodecanese remain securely in Axis hands. The anti-Axis Powers therefore feel the necessity of developing new operations in the Eastern Mediterranean in conjunction with those in progress in the Central Mediterranean. For the successful formulation and execution of such strategic plans, the attitude of Turkey is of great significance for the anti-Axis camp. In this connection, the recent British activities in Turkey are worthy of special note. While subjecting travelers from Turkey to Syria and Iraq to rigorous inspection, Britain has mustered her troops on the Syrian-Turkish frontier. At the same time, she has dispatched Admiral Sir John Cunningham, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Fleet, to Turkey to hold conferences with President Inonu and other Turkish Government leaders. From these facts it is easy to imagine that Britain is now trying to force some important demand on the Turkish Government, preparatory to the initiation of the new operations.

Elucidating the Turkish foreign policy on the last day of the recent Sixth Congress of the Turkish National Republican Party, Sukru Saracoglu, the Turkish Premier, after referring to the fact that the international position of his country had been consolidated by the long-term non-aggression and amity treaties signed with Germany, Britain, and the Soviet Union separately, laid stress on the immutability of the Turkish policy of neutrality. As he pointed out, Turkey has adhered consistently to her policy of neutrality during the past four years in the face of the very difficult situation in which she has always been placed. Encompassed on three sides of her border by anti-Axis forces, Turkey has constantly been harassed by Anglo-American machinations designed to drag her into the war on their side. Particularly persistent have become their attempts to embroil Turkey since the entry of the United States into the war. Taking mean advantage of Turkish economic difficulty, the United States and Britain have tried to inveigle her into their fold with the bait of trade agreements and the supply of arms. These artful maneuverings could not, however, budge the wise Turkish leaders from the right course which they had been following. Now that the entire extent of the Mediterranean has become involved in actual warfare, however, it may be said that Turkey faces the gravest crisis since the outbreak of the European war, for it is more than probable that she will be exposed to even more devilish anti-Axis trickeries and pressure than hitherto.

The anti-Axis schemings in Turkey are not concerned simply with their war against Germany, however. They are motivated by the deep design of carving up Turkish territory also. It is a well-known fact that British and Soviet interests are in sharp conflict in Turkey. In so far as it concerns the matter of utilizing Turkey as a military base in their present war against Germany, the interests of all countries within the anti-Axis camp may be found in accord, but once it comes to the question of control over the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, British and Soviet interests are found to be irreconcilably at variance. Their antagonistic views over this problem manifested themselves most pronouncedly at the Montreux Conference of July, 1936. The interests of Britain, who aims at the monopolistic control of the Mediterranean, and the Soviet Union, who plans to emerge from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, are bound to come into clash. The former demands the closing of the Straits of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, while the latter insists upon their being opened. These rival Anglo-Soviet claims put Turkey in the unenviable position of being exploited by either side for furthering its respective end whenever an opportunity offers.

When all circumstances are carefully weighed, it must be obvious to every sensible person that the only wise course for Turkey to follow at the present momentous juncture is to adhere to her policy of neutrality. Turkey holds an important position internationally as the custodian of the Straits, and it need hardly be said that it is through the maintenance of her policy of neutrality only that she can hope to maintain this important position. It is to be earnestly hoped that what with her national unity and her unshakable resolution, Turkey will show herself capable of tiding over her present crisis and pursuing her policy of neutrality unswervingly.

Strike Three

With a thundering denunciation of the coal operators, the United Mine Workers of America, led by shaggy-haired John L. Lewis, have resumed their general strike. The latest walkout, which presents a grave threat to America's already hard-hit war industry, is the third one for the embittered miners.

The miners are not the only ones to be disgruntled over the treatment accorded them. The latest dispatch reveals that approximately 1,000 foremen in the Ford factories at Detroit have begun a strike in bitter protest against the discharge of 50 of their co-workers. Other companies, including the Chrysler and the Packard automobile plants, have seen devastating strikes which have either drastically cut down production or virtually brought it to a standstill.

Since the opening guns of the Greater East Asia War roared at Pearl Harbor and even before, the United States has been hampered in its war program by the belligerent demands and truculent action of its workers. Astonishingly high wages, promises of high rewards and fervent appeals to the "patriotism" of the workers have had to be given to keep the American war machine rolling. Time after time, temporary truces have had to be concluded with various groups of labor to prevent America's war plants from grinding to a complete stop.

But strikes are like rashes. In themselves they are ugly, bothersome and inconvenient. but beyond that, they are symptoms symptoms of grave, hidden disorders. The many strikes from which the United States suffers are serious obstacles to America's prosecution of the war, and, at the same time, they present undeniable proof of the underlying shortcomings and difficulties which are eating away the foundations of the American war structure. They point to indecision, hesitation, vacillation and confused thinking on the part of both the American leaders and the people. They reveal a situation which in the end will prove disastrous for the Anglo-American countries.

The very fact that John L. Lewis and his miners have seen fit to ignore the dire warnings flung at them to strike for the third time is sufficient indication of the spiritual chaos which is America's. The fact that no plea, no appeal, no threat has been able to move these hard-headed miners is a reflection of the grasping, individualistic selfishness of the American people. Each group wants to make the war profitable for itself. The manufacturers demand a bigger margin of profits, the farmers want higher prices for their products, and the laborers demand more wages. Profits are the primary consideration, and the nation's war efforts, taken as a whole, do not count.

The core of the problem is that the Americans either do not understand or have chosen not to swallow the "war aims" so loudly disseminated by their leaders. They have absolutely nothing really to fight for, and they know it. Theirs is not a war of glorious, resounding, stirring ideals. The people have been pulled reluctantly into the war by the stupid blunders of their war-mongering leaders, and consequently their apathy crops up in the form of clamorous demands for "self protection."

This lack of a serious aim in the Americans' conduct of the war is the situation which the coal miners' Strike Three indicates.

A Year Ago Today

June 23, 1942

Japanese Air Units raided Foochow, capital of Fukien Province, and heavily bombed enemy military installations.

* * *

Crack Japanese Army planes, cooperating with the surging advance of the land forces, mass-raided the Lishui airdrome in two successive waves and heavily damaged runways and other important facilities there.

China Campaign Intensified

(From The Hongkong News)

No one who has kept in close touch with military events in China can fail to have noticed the recent intensification of the campaign in North, Central and South China—in fact in every area where Chungking elements can be found. There may be some who do not understand the reason for the sudden flare-up; but those who have studied the situation since the declaration of war on the United States and Britain by the National Government of China and the active participation of Nanking forces in the Japanese operations in recent weeks see in the operations, which are still being pursued with relentless determination by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, the logical outcome of the altered circumstances in China.

Subsequent to the Wuhan campaign and before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia war, the strategic objective of all military operations was to crush the fighting power of the Chungking regime, for it was then believed that Chungking was resisting Japan on the strength of war materials supplied over the Burma Road and other routes. But when the China Affair developed into the War of Greater East Asia and the Burma Road was completely blocked, blasting the wishful thinking of the Chungking regime, there arose in addition to the original objective of crushing the Chungking forces the new aims of gaining new territories and developing them for the double purpose of utilizing them in the prosecution of the East Asia War and of strengthening the National Government of China politically, economically and in other fields.

The Chekiang-Kiangsi campaign was carried out for just such a purpose and so were campaigns in northern Kiangsu, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangsi and Kwangtung Provinces. All these areas of operations are rich in natural resources which are vital for strengthening the National Government of China and at the same time in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

It is only natural that strategic objectives change with time and circumstance, and there are likely to be further changes—as only to be expected in wartime—but just at the moment what the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China are concerned about is to control all strategic routes of communications and bring in its train peace and order and the development of natural resources, according to a recent statement by a member of the Japanese Army Press Section. Everywhere, widespread successes have attended the Japanese operations, especially those in the Tungting Lake sector, in Hupeh.

Already a large strip of territory rich in cereals has been placed under control which will have a far-reaching effect in bringing political and strategic advantages. It is not at all difficult, judging by the present scope of the present campaign to imagine that the field of Japanese operations in China may be extended eventually to take in the whole of Hunan and Szechwan Provinces, thereby severing the line of communications stretching from Chekiang and Kiangsi Provinces to the Burma Road.

One outstanding feature of the operations is that the forces of the National Government of China have been cooperating wholeheartedly in many sectors of the front. Fighting side by side with their Japanese brothers-in-arms, these Chinese troops, living up to President Wang's now famous saying, "Share Joys and Sorrows With Japan," have grasped their responsibility with splendid spirit, and have contributed a great deal to the success of the campaign. This example of Sino-Japanese collaboration serves to show what may be achieved in the future.

Java's Progress

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Our thoughts turn to our next-door neighbor, Java, where the people are celebrating the first year of Japanese occupation with an elaborate nine-day program. A year and some months ago, Japanese Forces, after crossing 7,000 miles of ocean, landed at Java and, within a few days, obtained the unconditional surrender of 100,000 Dutch Netherlands Indies troops there and put an end to Dutch exploitation of that former Netherlands colony, which had continued for the past three centuries.

It was on March 8 last year that the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Lieutenant-General Hitoshi Imamura, declared in his proclamation: "The Imperial troops will seek the promotion of the welfare of the East Indies whose people are of the same race and of a common ancestry with the Japanese people, and, at the same time will expect securing with the local inhabitants a relationship of live-and-let-live, based upon the principle of common defense of Greater East Asia."

Today one year after the issuance of that proclamation conditions in Java and the Javanese people themselves can readily testify to the words of General Imamura having been carried out strictly in accordance with the spirit and letter of the proclamation. The gigantic reconstruction work which has been in progress in Java since the occupation of the island has as one of its principal aims the attainment of self-sufficiency of vital commodities, an abundance of which can only have the effect of making secure the people's livelihood and making it free from worries and inconveniences which inevitably follow a shortage.

In a country where the people had been suppressed and exploited for so long as 300 years, it must necessarily take some time before self-sufficiency of vital commodities is attained, but what has been achieved by the Military Administration in Java with the cooperation of the people augurs well for the future of that country. A point most worthy of note about the administration of Java is that the Military Administration has appointed the local-born to no fewer than 13 out of 18 mayorships for the entire island, which is a healthy sign indicating as it does that the people of the island will be given as much a share of administrative work as is compatible with existing circumstances.

Malai naturally follows with the keenest interest the progress of Java's development under the aegis of Japan, for the two countries are so closely inter-related that each can contribute very substantially to the other's welfare and progress.

China's Educational Policy

(From the Hsin Shun Pao. Translated by The Shanghai Times)

China's emulation of the Anglo-American education system was perhaps chiefly responsible for the chaos in East Asia five years ago. It should be borne in mind that China not only copied the Anglo-American educational system but also used their educational materials.

In respect to the academic system, special attention should be paid to the present environment. It seems to us that the reform should not stress any change in the number of the existing academic years but should rather consider the academic system itself and the school curriculum.

By realizing free popular education alone can we push compulsory education in this country and eliminate "educational shops" run by educational vultures. The free popular education must be absolutely built on a 6-academic-year principle. With regard to higher educational institutions, we might as well convert them into national schools, reduce as much as possible tuition fees and even supply board at Government subsidy.

At any event, education is the sole weapon for a strong solidarity of all the East Asiatic peoples. Whether this cohesion can be achieved or not is a severe test to Co-Prosperity philosophy.

EVENING IN KARUIZAWA

By M. K.

Upon the drowsy bosom of the night
The heavy-scented dew-drenched lilies swoon;
The languid primrose, bashful of the might
Of scathing suns, awakens 'neath the light
Of pallid stars affrighted by the moon.
Around her harmless taper grey moths flit,
And sable silence, like a queen, doth sit
Upon each nearer hill and further height.

Thou comest now, oh thou for whom I wait.
And yet I do not mourn that thou art late.
For thou art but a dream, and dearer far
In all the magic of thy vague estate,
Invested with what charms I would create,
Than all the living realms of mortals are.

Fruits of Wisdom

One fool can ask more questions in a minute than twelve wise men can answer in an hour.

* * *

There is wickedness in the intention of wickedness, even though it be not perpetrated in the act.—Cicero.

COLONIAL MANAGEMENT OF JAPANESE CLARIFIED

Imperial Constitution Applies to All Possessions

By MASAO MATSUOKA
(From the Philippine Review)

The Japanese colonies have the following three characteristics in common: (1) Geographically, they are situated comparatively near the Japanese mainland, (2) ethnologically, their inhabitants are roughly of the same race as the Japanese, and (3) Japanese Constitutional Law is effective in all the areas except in the Japanese mandated islands in the Pacific.

While most of the colonies of the European and American nations except the Soviet Union, are situated far beyond the seas from the mother countries, those of Japan are more or less adjacent to the Japanese mainland. Furthermore, whereas the natives of the colonies of the European and American countries are, in most cases, racially different from those of the governing nations, the Han people in Taiwan and the Chosen are Asians in race like the Japanese, and although they have their own respective cultures, they still can be said to have a common ethical and religious foundation in Buddhism and Confucianism. In the case of Karafuto, almost all the inhabitants are Japanese who have migrated there from the Japanese mainland.

The European and American nations make it a rule not to apply their constitutions to their colonies. For example, in England, it was stipulated at the time of the reign of Queen Victoria that all territories of the Queen, except the British Isles, Ireland, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, be treated as colonies and that the English Constitution be not in force in these areas.

Was Sincerely Desired

In Japan, the enforcement of the Japanese Constitution in Japanese overseas territories was sincerely desired from the beginning of her colonial history. Shortly after the acquisition of Taiwan as Japan's first colony, the late Dr. Sanae Takata, former president of Waseda University, raised in the Imperial Diet the question of whether or not the Japanese Constitution would be in force in Taiwan. The late Prince Ito, then the Prime Minister, replied in the affirmative. Since then, the Japanese Government has maintained the stand that the Japanese Constitution is effective in the colonies as well as in Japan Proper.

I should like to explain the legal ground for the Government's stand. Before Taiwan was ceded to Japan, the Japanese had had no previous experience in, nor preparation for, colonial administration. They believed that territorial domain corresponded to legal domain; that is to say, they considered colonies on the same basis with the mainland insofar as the application of the Constitution was concerned. Accordingly, they concluded that as Taiwan was incorporated into Japanese territory, Japanese laws should be enforced there.

Subsequently, due to differences in manners and customs between Japan Proper and Taiwan, difficulties arose in the application of Japanese laws, particularly the family relationship law. The Japanese Government, thereupon, modified the policy of enforcing all Japanese laws in Taiwan, but despite this modification, the Government maintained the stand that the Japanese Constitution is in force in the colony.

Regional Restrictions Exist

There are, however, some regional restrictions in the application of the Constitution, arising from the differences between the mother country and the colonies in standards of cultural, social and economic development, and manner and customs. A good example of such a restriction is the application of the Election Law. In Taiwan and Chosen, the law governing the election of the members of the Imperial Diet is not applicable. Even native Japanese cannot enjoy the right to vote during their residence in these areas. On the other hand, Chosenese and Taiwanese are qualified to exercise the right of suffrage in the same way as the Japanese during their residence in Japan Proper. As a result of this peculiar application of the law, Boku Shun-kin, a Chosenese residing in Tokyo, was elected member of the House of Representatives, winning not only Chosenese but also Japanese votes.

Among the laws stipulating the legal obligations of the people is the Military Service Law. In Japan where the conscript system is in force, military service is one of the legal obligations of the people. The Japanese in general, however, interpret military service not as a mere legal duty but as their most honorable obligation involving their honor. The enforcement of the law is also subjected to regional restriction. The people of Ryukyu Islands were exempted from military service until several scores of years ago. The Chosenese and the Taiwanese have also been free from the obligation until several years ago when the volunteer system was adopted and applied to them. In Chosen, the conscript system is scheduled to be enforced next year.

From the above facts, one will understand how successive Japanese cabinets have treated the natives of the colonies. Japanese colonial administration is based on the policy of assimilation. This policy has, of course, been subjected to criticism. For example, when the Governor-General of Chosen levied a tax on cotton textiles imported from Japan—the object of the tax to help develop the cotton industry in Chosen—strong opposition was offered by Japanese cotton goods exporters to Chosen. Despite this opposition the Governor-General did not give up the levy. I was in Chosen at the time and I was firmly convinced that unless the living standards of the Chosenese were raised to the level of the Japanese, the real assimilation of the Chosenese would be impossible. I expressed my sincere respect to the Governor-General for adopting the levy, recalling that the British Government had followed an exactly opposite policy when confronted by a similar situation in one of her colonies. In order to protect the textile industry in India, the Indian people had urged the levy of an import tax on textile entering India from England which has a flourishing textile industry located in industrial centers like Manchester. But the British Government, entirely unconcerned over the economic welfare of India, had refused to allow the Indian Government to tax English goods. Thus you have here the difference between Japanese altruism and British imperialism; while Japan allows a colony to levy import tax on Japanese goods in order to protect a colonial industry, Britain refuses to submit to such taxation, insisting on protecting English industry at the expense of British colonial industry.

SEA WARFARE TAKES NEW TURN WITH ARRIVAL OF 19TH CENTURY

Importance of Naval Battles Since Trafalgar Discussed—New Strategies Created

By LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER KENGO TOMINAGA
Staff Member of the Navy Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters
(From the Taiheiyo)

Part II

The Battle of Trafalgar of 1805 in which Britain thwarted Napoleon's design for the invasion of England and secured the command of the sea marked the end of the sailboat battle age.

The 60 years that followed witnessed rapid naval renovations, including the armoring of ships, the employment of steam-engines, the devising of ram strategy in addition to bombardment.

The first battle to take place between groups of ships of the new type was the Battle of Lissa. It had significance in being the precursor of modern naval warfare and in the admirable success of Admiral Tegethoff's ram strategy. In addition and what is more important, it demonstrated the importance of full-fledged naval battles.

Fleet vs. Fleet Combats

It must be remembered that, after the birth of the modern navy, over half a century had to pass before sea battles developed into fleet versus fleet combats for the command of the sea.

The Battle of Lissa (1866) is specially to be remembered as having shown, for the first time, the close relation between coastal operations and purely ocean operations. For even the Battle of Trafalgar, called the most remarkable in the naval annals, was, in its essentials, a check on Napoleon's attempted invasion of England.

Imperative political and economic requirements impel every nation to go out to sea. In the course of national expansion, maritime activities must needs supplement land activities. The shift of sea power from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, then to the Pacific is proof of the importance which powers attach to the sea in the execution of their respective world policies. It also attests to the change in the objective of war. That is why, in a broad sense, modern war is naval war.

The Sino-Japanese War at the end of the 19th century was the first vehement revolt against colonial exploitation by westerners which was making the world situation askew. It was not merely a war between Japan and China, but a challenge to the aggression against China and the prelude to the Russo-Japanese War.

The Battle of the Yellow Sea, the typical naval engagement during the Sino-Japanese War, was, according to Colomb, highly analogous to the Battle of the Nile. This is rather a far-fetched view. While the Battle of the Nile conformed to a small extent with the principle of war at sea, the Battle of the Yellow Sea showed beyond all doubt the importance of the command of the sea—the real objective of sea war and revolutionized naval strategy.

It needs no reiteration that the Yellow Sea and the Japan Sea were the first big naval engagements in the 20th century. Especially, Japan's sweeping victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea was acclaimed as a phenomenon unprecedented in the naval annals of the world and led to a complete change in the strategy of European and American fashions. As a marvellous expression of Japanese strategy, the victory was a shock to the Colomb and Mahan war theories of Britain and America. Not only that, but it proved a challenge to the out-and-out egoistic conception of sea power inherent in the Colomb and Mahan ideologies and to the principles of imperialistic colonial aggression and compelled a 180-degree turn in the course of future naval warfare and a revision in the Western theories on strategy. In other words, it is not due to the brilliant war results alone that the Battle of the Japan Sea added a glorious and immortal chapter to the naval history of the world.

Ten years later, World War I broke out, during which five major naval engagements took place, namely the Battles of Colonel, Falkland, Heligoland, Doggerbank and Jutland. The Battle of Jutland was the fiercest Anglo-German combat on the sea. Britain's tactics and innermost political intentions throughout the War were vividly reminiscent of those she employed in the Anglo-Dutch War after the 17th ctntury.

Britain defeated Germany not by force of arms. World War I laid bare the fact that Britain's might which she had displayed to the world by false pretense and deception was not absolute. If, with the progress of submarines and aircraft, Britain's sea power is gravely menaced, it is not so much because her sea power itself is vulnerable but because her naval strength was, after all, illusory. Britain's maritime supremacy is now devoid of the necessary strength behind it, and this does not mean the collapse of modern naval strength as a whole.

Every one knows that naval warfare underwent transformations along with development in craft and weapons. At the beginning, there was the age of simple row-boat-like wooden ships. Then came the days of more seaworthy ships, followed by the iron ship era which witnessed the Battle of Lissa. Down in the modern age of steel-armored ships, the Battle of the Japan Sea impelled a shift from the small-ship to big-ship principle, which gave birth to mammoth ships over 50,000 tons with every likelihood of the emergence of still more colossal ones. The development of submarines and aircraft has almost revolutionized naval warfare. Aircraft, especially, is opening up unique fields for itself.

Primitive Missiles Replaced

Speaking of war arms, primitive missiles for man-to-man struggle, such as bows, lancers, etc. were replaced in time by gun-powder and firearms. Then came the days of mass weapons like guns and cannons. This was followed by the invention of torpedoes and mines, with 40-centimeter mammoth guns, 61-centimeter torpedoes and over two-ton heavy bombs now in use.

In the field of mobility, development is marked by the row-boat stage, the sailboat era and the days of steam-engines. Today we see engines capable of producing 200,000 horse-power. As for the progress of aircraft, the debut of planes having a speed of 650 kilometers or more is expected.

While, with such marvellous development in craft and weapons, breath-taking changes have come over naval strategy, and despite the enlargement of battle grounds and despite the difference in the scale of operations, today's tactics are not without something in common with those of old. For one thing, today, as in olden times, the sequence of actions is the same—deprive the enemy of mobility in long-distance engagements and force a decisive battle in a short-distance combat.

In the row-boat age, there were no long-distance fights, but only short-distance close combats. In the days of sailboats, the first action was to destroy the enemy ships' sails by bombardment from mid-distance, followed by hand-to-hand combats. At least, this was the method followed up to the Battle of Trafalgar.

In the modern age of steam propelled steel-armored ships, fighting took the form of bombardment at a long distance and, on closer approach to the enemy, sinking by further bombardment and torpedoing. This was the method followed almost invariably from the time of the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars down to the Battle of Jutland. That is to say, up to that time, development in guns and the method of defense against them, decided the form of naval warfare. In a word, insistence on the big-ship principle was the rule.

Development in submarines and aircraft has revolutionized naval strategy. This explains the essential characteristics of present-day naval warfare. The metamorphosis is unique and epochal in the naval annals.

(End)

Remember the Days Before Pearl Harbor

Nippon Times
Evening

In the Will of the People Final Victory Lies

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In News Spotlight

U.S. TURNS TO PRISON LABOR

"Big House" Inmates of America Now Utilized In Desperate Efforts to Stave Off War Defeat; Penitentiaries Turned Into Bustling Factories

America has turned to the requisitioning of prison labor as a last resort to stave off defeat. Faced with mounting losses on all war fronts and an unwilling, strike crazy public at home, the United States Government has turned in desperation to the only people whom she can rely on to work, because they dare not refuse—America's large prison population.

Prison inmates, whether they be colored or white, male or female, have been conscripted for the purpose of boosting war production, and prisons throughout the country are being used as war industry factories.

"Timers" of McNeil Island Penitentiary have been assigned to the task of building patrol boats for the United States army. The Alabama State Prison is making shirts for the navy. At New York's Auburn Prison, inmates are producing navy carpenters' chests. At San Quentin, mattress covers, cafeteria trays, nightsticks and air-raid sirens are being manufactured.

Then, at the Federal Reformatory for Women, Alderson, West Virginia they are making bandoleers for the army, and at Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, prisoners are producing $4,000,000 worth of defense materials yearly.

Said Donald Nelson, explaining to the public why the United States uses prison labor, "It is urgent that full advantage be taken of this reservoir of resources. In American prisons today are 150,000 men capable of producing more than $100,000,000 worth of war goods yearly."

Top illustration shows patrol boat launched at McNeil Island. Lower left: Prisoner mechanics tune up plane motor at Chillicothe Federal Reformatory. Lower right: Making a flag at Federal Reformatory for Women at Alderson, West Virginia.

Press Comments

Wednesday, June 23

MAINICHI—American Morale; Planned Education
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Feverish Propaganda

American Morale

MAINICHI—It appears that the coal miners' wage dispute in America, which since May 1 alternated between strike and truce, has at last entered into a state of real strike since June 20 with the period of truce expiring on that day. It is not yet clear how long it will last but there can be no question that such a situation will be detrimental to the increased production in all fields of industry on which the United States is so feverishly intent. It is also politically and socially an embarrassing situation for America.

In a mere four-day strike in May, a diminution of 14.7 per cent took place in the production of coal for that month and the production of iron decreased by 25 per cent. And now the real strike has set in. It is easy to imagine what damage will be done to the wartime industrial production of the country.

What is more to the point, however, is the attitude of the United States Government toward the strike. Frightened by the labor unrest, the capitalist group ordered their running-dogs in the Senate and in the House of Representatives to pass a bill prohibiting strikes and the act now awaits the President's signature to become effective. Roosevelt, however, is hesitating to sign it. He fears an open conflict between capital and labor.

It is quite ridiculous for such a weak Government to presume to conquer the world. It appears that the United States is hoping to win the war by means of materials and elemental disasters in enemy countries. Material resources are not to be developed smoothly with the discipline of the country so lax. In only a year and a half since the outbreak of war the United States is in a serious production situation.

As regards elemental disasters, the American people, including seismologists, are said to have been overjoyed by the news of a tremendous earthquake that had struck Japan. It is curious that we have not felt the tremors. But what of the giant floods that have overtaken the United States this summer? Would they be regarded as a punishment of Heaven or as a mere natural phenomenon? Whichever they might be, we are not yet in such a miserable plight that we must depend on elemental disasters in enemy country to win the war. Being a divine land, Japan enjoys the protection of the gods. The people of Japan have no doubt on this score simply because they rely on Providence only after having done their best.

Planned Education

MAINICHI—It has been stipulated that as a matter of principle a graduate of a higher school wishing to enter an Imperial university or any other Government university may take only one examination, while a student who has not yet graduated may not take an entrance examination to any other university. A student, by the time he graduates from a higher school, will know what he wants by way of education and his suitability, so that it is to be asked whether he would study in real earnest in case he is sent to a university of a lower standard than he wishes to enter. It may frequently happen, therefore, that a student who has already entered a university will withdraw from it to take an examination to enter another

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Prison War Work (continued)

THIS COLORED 'LIFER' smilingly salvages tin cans at San Quentin Penitentiary, ignorant of the fact that in his "land of the free" many people of his race are being struck down in cold blood at this very moment to satisfy the racial prejudice of the Americans. He recently wrote the President asking permission for his three sons in the U.S. Army to visit him.

BOSE'S SPEECH STIRS INDIANS

Radio Talk Inspires Nationals All Over E. Asia to Action

Domei

SAIGON, June 22.—Stirred by Subhas Chandra Bose's radio speech last night from Japan calling upon Indians to fight for the independence of their motherland, the 2,000 Indian residents of southern French Indo-China adopted a resolution today assuring him of their whole-hearted cooperation for the attainment for Indian independence.

Expressing the delight of the whole Indian population of southern French Indo-China at Mr. Bose's safe return to East Asia, the resolution further said that the Indians look forward with great expectation to Mr. Bose's activities in the future and prayed for God's blessing upon him in his efforts.

Rally Behind Bose

Domei

CANTON, June 22.—Members of the Canton branch of the Indian Independence League on June 20 met at the headquarters in Shameen and adopted a resolution pledging whole-hearted support to Subhas Chandra Bose, noted Indian Independence leader, who recently arrived in Japan from Germany.

Hongkong Indians Moved

Domei

HONGKONG, June 22.—The Indian nationals in Hongkong are reported to have been greatly moved by the broadcast speech of Subhas Chandra Bose from Tokyo on Monday night.

Over 100 members, including P. D. R Naidu, President of the Hongkong Chapter of the Indian Independence League, gathered at the Lea-

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GERMANS DOWN ENEMY RAIDERS

27 Destroyed During Raids on Europe--R.A.F. Hits Hospitals

Domei

BERLIN, June 22.—Twenty-seven anti-Axis heavy bombers were shot down by German fighters and anti-aircraft batteries as they raided the German homeland as well as the Netherlands at dawn on Tuesday morning, the German military authorities announced today.

If the 44 anti-Axis planes which they lost in their attack upon Krefeld on Monday night are added to the above figures, the anti-Axis air forces have lost as many as 71 planes in less than 22 hours.

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—British bomber planes made blind raids on the western section of Germany yesterday and destroyed numerous dwelling houses and two hospitals. The damages caused at Krefeld in the Ruhr district were most serious, the German authorities announced yesterday.

In those raids, 44 British bomber planes and one fighter plane were lost, according to the announcement made by the British Air Ministry, it is reported from London.

Sinclair in Middle East

Domei

LISBON, June 22.—British Air Secretary Archibald Sinclair is now inspecting various British air bases in the Middle East, according to reports from Cairo.

NON-CONFIDENCE BILL PRESENTED TO CURTIN

Australian Premier Refuses Recognition

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, June 22.—A non-confidence bill against the Government was submitted to the Australian Federal Parliament upon its opening yesterday by Walter Nunn, opposition leader, causing confusion to the session, it is reported from Melbourne.

Premier John Curtin strongly criticized the move and said: "The Government has done its very best as a War Cabinet, and there is no reason whatever that the Government should resign at present."

Discussions on the non-confidence bill will be continued tomorrow.

The general election is scheduled to be held in September, but already the Australian Cabinet is now facing a serious crisis.

On the other hand, the Bank Association of Victoria has expressed a view against the national control of banks, and this is regarded as another movement against the present Government.

The "Orphan of the Pacific" is thus facing a serious internal crisis.

23 KILLED, OVER 700 HURT AS 'COLOR WAR' RAGES IN DETROIT; ARMY CALLED OUT TO QUELL RIOTERS; STRIKE OUTLOOK DARKENS AS NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

ROOSEVELT IN QUANDARY OVER NEXT MOVE AS COAL SUPPLY STEADILY DWINDLING--

Force Seen Harmful To Morale--Allowing Demand Seen Defeat

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The number of coal mine strikers in the United States are reported by Reuter as 200,000 in Pennsylvania, 130,000 in West Virginia, 60,000 in Kentucky, 25,000 in Illinois, 22,000 in Virginia, 23,500 in Ohio, 10,000 in Tennessee, 8,000 in Indiana, 6,000 in Oklahoma, 6,800 in Colorado, and 4,100 in Wyoming.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 22.—With no prospect for settlement seen in the negotiations between Interior Secretary Harold Ickes and Chairman John Lewis of the United Mine Workers, there is no other course for President Roosevelt but to either sign the bill prohibiting strikes or approve the entire demands of the strikers, in order to bring the present coal strike to an end.

The enforcement of the bill prohibiting strikes may temporarily settle the trouble, but will bring a bad effect upon the fighting morale of the American people. Then, to call out troops and to force strikers to return to work would be highly criticized as a step utterly disregarding the basic principle of democracy.

The New York Times observed that in the event of President Roosevelt adopting such a forceful measure, the home front will be seriously affected, and the fighting spirit of United States troops will be weakened.

It will be easy to hold John Lewis in detention, but this would only result in worsening the situation, said the United Press report from Washington.

On the other hand, the total approval of the strikers' demands will induce others to ask for improvement in the working conditions of other branches of industry, and then the United States will witness strikes all over the country totally defeating the presidential policy of suppressing inflation.

The strikes at the Detroit plant of the Ford Motor Car Company and other factories clearly reveal the present general tendency of labor conditions in the United States.

Yet in this serious situation, the Ickes-Lewis negotiation is the only step that has been taken by the President. Moreover, this negotiation

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THAILAND FETES DAY OF REVOLT

11th Anniversary to Be Observed From Today--Various Events Slated

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Nippon Times)

BANGKOK, June 22.—The 11th anniversary of Thailand's revolution is to be observed for three days from June 23 to 25. It was on June 24, 1932, just 11 years ago, that Thailand succeeded in a bloodless revolution, thus turning the country into an independent and constitutional monarchy from a semi-colonial state. And today, Thailand is making a vigorous forward march toward the establishment of a new order under the powerful guidance of Premier Phibun Songkhram.

Various events will take place during the three-day celebration. On Thursday morning Thailand's Parliament is scheduled to convene when Prince Regent Aditya will address the gathering, urging the firm unity of the Thai people.

Commemorating the celebration, Japanese Ambassador to Bangkok Teiji Tsubokami expressed his thoughts in the following vein:

"Just 11 years ago Thailand awoke to the reality of times and took the form of a modern state. Since then she has made marvelous strides in the renovation of her domestic administration, in the strengthening of military equipment, in the exchange of culture, and in the maintenance of her territories. In fact, such a marvelous progress has been unprecedented in the 1,000-year history of Thailand.

"Comparing the progress of modern civilization in the two countries, its beginning was seen 80 years ago in Japan and 11 years ago in Thailand, but there is much in common in the courage with which the two nations have bravely fought to overcome national difficulties. In this sense, I hereby wish to tender my profound respects to the brilliant achievements made by the Thai nation during the past 11 years, and simultaneously I sincerely wish that the people of Thailand will fight out the present war with similar courage and determination which they have shown in the past."

NANKING HAILS TANI'S RETURN

Big Things Expected Following Tokyo Trip Of Japanese Envoy

Domei

NANKING, June 22.—Japanese Ambassador Masayuki Tani's return to Nanking today from a trip to Tokyo for consultation with the Japanese Government authorities was hailed by well-informed circles here as marking the beginning of phenomenal development in future Sino-Japanese relations.

These circles expressed belief that as the result of Ambassador Tani's consultations with the home authorites, complete agreement has been reached in regard to various pending problems relating to the revamping of the Sino-Japanese structure for joint prosecution of the war.

With the return of Ambassador Tani to Nanking, Japan's new policy toward China is expected to be pushed forward with increased vigor both politically and economically. in accordance with the established basic policy.

In view of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo's recent declaration before the Imperial Diet to the effect that the Sino-Japanese treaties will be fundamentally revised, and that a greater forward step will be taken in the cooperation between the two countries, these circles stated that there is no doubt new life will be injected into the joint war prosecution structure of the two countries.

These observers predicted that a new outlook in relations between the two countries will be brought about through such measures of assistance as abolition of right of taxation included in the extraterritorial rights, rational adjustment of national-policy corporations and disposition of the Shanghai International Settlement with the object of establishing a high degree of cooperation on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

Ambassador Tani, upon arrival at Shanghai on June 20, conferred with both Japanese Ministers Akiyoshi Tajiri and Tateki Horiuchi and also individually with Mayor Chen Kungpo of Shanghai Special Municipality, Sotaro Ishiwata, Chief Economic adviser to the Nanking Government, and President Kikujiro Takashima of the Central China Development Company.

MARTIAL LAW DECLARED AS DISORDER SPREADS RAPIDLY THROUGHOUT CITY--

Colored Leaders Send Wire to White House Asking Strife Ending

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—The grim, bloody specter of a "color war" stalked the streets of Detroit, center of America's war production, today.

Starting with an altercation between some Negroes and whites, homeward bound from an amusement center late on the night of June 20, violent demonstrations against the colored people are now raging in every part of the city.

Following the first clash, disturbances spread with lightning speed and are still continuing despite the frantic efforts of the authorities to quell the fighting.

On June 21, the Governor of Michigan wired President Roosevelt asking for the dispatch of an army to bring the situation under control. Martial law was declared in Detroit by War Secretary Stimson on the same day by Presidential order but the trouble, arising from deep-rooted racial prejudice, has not been completely quelled as yet. Spasmodic disorders are still breaking out and the army and police forces have been forced to use tear gas in an effort to disperse the rioting mobs.

The number of dead ascertained up to the night of June 21 totalled 23, mostly Negroes. Further reports indicate that more than 700 persons have been injured.

Leaders of the All-America Colored Peoples' Association in Chicago, aroused over the situation, have wired a strong demand to President Roosevelt to the following effect:

"The President should broadcast to the whole nation ordering the stoppage of all racial strifes and controversies."

The wire further specified that, "Governors of all States should instantly investigate the truth of the present unfortunate disorder through the appointment of a committee composed of both colored and white members."

Rioting Said Subsided

Demonstrations against the Negroes which broke out in Detroit were quelled for the time being by this

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Subhas Bose Speaks to Italy

Fighting Spirit of Axis Ally Recognized and Lauded By Speaker--Assures India Behind Tripartite Powers In Struggle to Defeat Imperialistic Anglo-Americans

In his third broadcast speech from Japan, addressed to Italy, Subhas Chandra Bose, fiery, fighting leader for India's freedom, once again reaffirmed his conviction in the final victory of the Axis nations and the overthrow of the Anglo-American imperialists.

Pointing out that the conditions in Italy before and after 1860 have served as an object lesson to fighters for freedom in India, Mr. Bose thanked the Italians for their understanding of the aims and purposes of the independence movement in India. Mr. Bose then praised the character, temperament and morale of the Italian people and said, "Gentlemen, I know something of Italy and the Italian people and I, therefore, know that dire disappointment is in store for our enemies."

The full text of Mr. Bose's broadcast follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Through the courtesy and kindness of the Broadcasting Corporation of Japan, I am sending from Tokyo, my most cordial greetings to you and to the many friends I have in Italy. I also desire to express my heartiest thanks to the Italian Government for the warm hospitality I received during my visit to your lovely country. The days that I spent there are, for me, a most pleasant recollection.

All Indian patriots and revolutionaries have, from their early days, heard and read of the founders and makers of new Italy—Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour—and of the great Risorgimento movement. The condition of your country before and after 1860 has served as an object lesson to Indian freedom-fighters, while, on the other hand, it has enabled your countrymen to understand so well the aims and purposes of another independence movement like ours. I have had the honor of knowing your great leader—Il Duce—for many years and I have always found in him not only a clear understanding of, but also a deep sympathy for our freedom movement. This sympathy I received long before the present war broke out and when the whole world was in peace. It is only a real fighter and revolutionary who can have a genuine sympathy for fighters and revolutionaries in other countries.

Italian Fortitude Stressed

It is extremely surprising to me that though Englishmen and Americans visited your country in such large numbers, they understood so little of the aims and aspirations—and the character and temperament—of the Italian people. That is why the Anglo-Americans are now thinking that through a dual policy of cajoling propaganda and indiscriminate air-bombardment, they will be able to break the morale of the Italian people and turn them against their own party and leaders. Ladies and Gentlemen, I know something of Italy and the Italian people and I, therefore, know that dire disappointment is in store for our enemies. No doubt you are passing through a most terrible time, when you have to see helpless women and children being blown to pieces. But the Italian people have passed through, and overcome, more serious crises in their past history and they will not be cowed down this time. Come what may, they will stand behind their great leader, tighten their belts and fight on, till victory is achieved.

The Anglo-Americans have no doubt scored a success in Africa and they are making the most of it for their propagandistic purposes. But even when the Axis troops were marching into Egypt, I expressed the view repeatedly that the African campaign was of secondary importance and that the fate of the war would be decided in Europe, in Asia and on the high seas. The whole world knows what the position today is, in these theaters of war.

You must have noted that throughout this war, the Anglo-Americans have always commenced a military campaign, to the accompaniment of tom-toming and premature bragging, while the Axis Powers have always let events speak for themselves. Premature boasting often recoils like a boomerang. When Marshal Wavell started his campaign against Burma some months ago, the whole world was given to understand that it was a campaign for the reconquest of Burma. Later on, when the powerful Japanese Army began its counter-offensives and Wavell's troops had to run back to India,

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CHIANGSTERS SMASHED IN KIANGNAN OPERATION

Yomiuri-Hochi

NANKING, June 22.—The Army Press Section in China today announced the composite war results in the Kiangnan annihilation campaign and the war results for 10 days from June 1 as follows:

1. Our Forces, having attained the objective of the Kiangnan annihilation campaign, returned to their base. But in the course of our return, the enemy forces gave chase. Taking advantage of the enemy weak points, we resorted to a counter-attack with some of our strength and annihilated two Armies directly belonging to the Chiang Kai-shek forces in the southern and southeastern areas of Itu. On top of this, our forces dealt a heavy blow to one Army at a point south of Kungan.

The war results attained during the 10 day period follow:

(a) Losses inflicted on the enemy: Killed, 9,415; Prisoners, 488; Principal booties: Cannons, 25; heavy and light machineguns, 41; rifles, 1,013.

(b) Our losses, 141.

2. Composite war results up to June 10 since the start of the campaign follow:

(a) Losses inflicted on the enemy: Killed, 45,885; Prisoners, 6,411; Enemy planes downed by anti-aircraft fire, 14; Chief booties: Ships captured, 16,000 tons; cannons, 115; heavy and light machineguns, 552; rifles, 5,837.

(b) Our losses, 621.

CHUNGKING HIT BY CORRUPTION

Law-Breakers Rife As Regime Brought Closer to Inflation

Domei

CANTON, June 22.—Latest reports reaching here from beleagured Chungking reveal that aside from suffering from heavy poundings of the Japanese Expeditionary Force and the inroads made by the fast-growing National Government, the "Orphan of East Asia" is menaced with acute inflation.

Natural cataclysms have visited areas under the Chungking regime since last summer, which added to their difficulties by bringing with it a social chaos and insecurity that have been aggravated by Chungking's maladministration.

Reports showed that on January 15 Chiang Kai-shek enacted an ordinance strengthening the Price Control Law, hoping that it would serve to arrest inflation.

Goods Being Cornered

Contrary to expectations, however, it has brought about opposite consequences, for prices are still ascending causing daily necessities to disappear from the market due to cornering practiced by unscrupulous merchants and the well-to-do classes.

Owing to the firm determination of the Chungking regime to deal drastically with all law-breakers, there has been a countless number of arrests including Yang Tsuan-yu, Mayor of Chengtu, high military officers and officials on charges of official corruption, hoarding and black-marketing.

Intensification of terrorism on the part of the Chungking regime to stamp out infringement of the new law has only served to bring about more cases of violation and has accelerated social insecurity and unrest.

In view of such a situation, several Provincial Governments under Chungking's jurisdiction were recently driven to the necessity of raising official prices and also to enact a law for barter, but these emergency measures have failed to bring about the desired end.

Droughts Cause Destitution

In addition to the difficulties and hardships created by these artificial means, droughts visited Kwangtung, Kwangsi, Fukien, Honan, and Kiangsi provinces last spring. Crops were destroyed and the already suffering people were thrown into destitution and distress.

Dearth of foodstuff followed. It was heightened by acts of officials and unscrupulous merchants who conspired to manipulate the market, thereby increasing prices still further. Riots occurred in May in Shaokwan and Waichowfu.

The extent of the people's difficulties is revealed in a report carried by Ta Kung Pao which said that a six-year-old girl was sold for three kilograms of rice.

In face of such distress of the masses, the privileged class in Chungking is fattening at the expense of the poor. Low officials have to pay 1,000 yuan for an ordinary suit. When they buy a new one, they have to go without tea for several months, whereas high officials who have become enormously rich are paying 6,000 yuan for a suit or 15,000 for an overcoat and are still smoking cigars and having sumptuous dinner parties at restaurants. They pay as much as 5,000 yuan for a table.

High officials are feathering their own nests, while the feathering is good, while the poor are groaning under the heavy burden of high cost of living and shortage of food and are driven at times to selling their children.

Chungking Deceives Masses

Yomiuri-Hochi

CANTON, June 22.—The riots which arose in various parts under Chungking's rule, due to famine, have become intensified, and rioters have clashed with local government authorities. This has given rise to a serious political issue now confronting the Chungking regime.

Prior to intensification of riots, Chungking planned to move a large number of the populace to the northwestern area to relieve the food famine and also carry out a fast development of the area with the surplus labor thus made available.

In April, under the suggestion of a certain D. Edward, member of the American China Relief Committee stationed in Chungking, a conference was held in Chungking to devise means for taking care of refugees, with result that decision was made to grant a sum of 1,400 yuan per moving family for moving expenses and additionally bear the traveling expenses.

Lured by the foregoing tempting baits, mass migration started, but the so-called decisions were never enforced. As a result, the migrating people have become victims of Chungking deception, a large number dying of hunger on the way to their destinations. The resentment of the masses toward the Chungking regime is mounting.

Japanese Again Bomb Foe at Guadalcanal And Port Moresby

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—Japanese air units bombed American positions in Guadalcanal several times Sunday and Monday, the Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today, according to reports received here from Melbourne.

Mainichi

LISBON, June 21.—The Southwestern Pacific Anti-Axis Headquarters announced today that Japanese Air Forces attacked Port Moresby yesterday with a strong formation, according to reports received here from Melbourne.

Press Comments

(Continued from Page 1)

university or that a student will reluctantly take a course of secondary desirability intending to take another examination next year. Thus the new measures will only cause all higher school graduates to be temporarily absorbed by the universities and will probably not alter the fundamental situation of higher school graduates still undecided as to their university work.

The problem of unmatriculated higher school graduates arose in the first place on account of discrepancies between higher school education and university education, betraying a lack of adequate planning. Merely to accuse students of inadequate application would not get at the core of the matter. The students who will encounter the new entrance examination system for the first time deserve sympathy.

Nevertheless, in these stringent times, young men so necessary to the State should not be found loitering on their educational career. Sacrifices are always involved in a transition period. Only, what we hope the Education Ministry authorities would undertake is that they would place education on a more planned basis. The new entrance examination system by which it has been made uniform under a single plan of the Education Ministry may be considered the first step toward such educational planning. It is hoped that the authorities would go another step and adopt the "university district" system. This will break the long tradition of cultural centralization. For this purpose it is necessary to eliminate the tendency in Government and business circles of giving undue preference to graduates of certain universities.

Feverish Propaganda

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Since the end of the North African campaign and the fall of Pantelleria and Lampedusa, a lull has come over the Mediterranean amid uncanny expectations of a major upheaval. Also, on the Eastern Front in its third year, a temporary calm is noticed, except for scattered skirmishes, with a new major offensive felt somehow in the air.

When will the silence be broken, what new strategy will be developed by the Axis forces, and what chances of success will the anti-Axis forces have in their continental offensive plans? In the smoke and din of propaganda warfare the real situation is liable to be hid and only a judgment based on organic integration of all the factors involved would be correct. At any rate, it is clear that the Axis with its inner circle of defense fully consolidated and prepared for any contingency enjoys greater advantages than the anti-Axis camp with conflicting aims and friction within.

The silence on the Eastern Front is due to the "readjustment of view on the Soviet fighting strength" on the part of the Germans, according to Reich Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels but this does not necessary imply that there will be no summer offensive as expected. The Soviets since the outbreak of war have lost two-thirds of their coal resources, one-half of their iron resources and one-fifth of their human resources but they have not suffered a decisive blow. The Germans, however, are steadily strengthening their positions in the occupied areas and are enforcing a parallel policy of war and government. This is an indication of new developments in the stereotyped seesaw game now characterizing the Eastern Front. It will also depend on the Mediterranean situation.

The anti-Axis camp is now resorting to a frantic propaganda warfare in connection with the closing of the Turkish-Syrian border, massing of troops in Syria, visit of Cunningham to Turkey, transfer of the 8th Army to Egypt. With Bulgaria turned into the vanguard of the German-Italian front, the anti-Axis forces will have greater need of Turkey as a base for bombing the Rumanian oil fields and attacking the Balkans, but they must secure the understanding of the Soviets, whose demand is that all operations on the Balkans, except Greece, should be conducted under the directions of the Red Army.

Thus the anti-Axis camp is likely to continue political maneuvers, instead of making a reckless push that might incur the displeasure of the Soviets. The Anglo-American island-to-island strategy should be considered more important as an endeavor to stir up the Balkans with an eye on Turkey than as a preliminary to continental landing operations.

Roosevelt Worried Over Coal Trouble

(Continued From Page 1)

is being held at the wish of the strikers, and the National War Labor Board established as an organ for mediating in labor disputes is idly watching developments. President Roosevelt's labor policy has utterly failed in one and a half year after the opening of the present war.

The effect of the present coal strike on the United States war production will be immense. All factories in the country have coal stocks to last them only two more weeks. Pittsburg iron plants will be severely hit if the strike continues even a few days more.

Authorities At Loss

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—With half a million coal miners out on strike again, the position both in the coal and coke industries as well as in munition plants whose depleted stocks of coal have already been almost entirely consumed is rapidly turning from bad to worse, and the American Government is at a loss in coping with the situation, a Washington dispatch received here reports.

Already 500,000 out of the total of 530,000 belonging to the United Mine Workers' Union of America have downed tools again and coal mining operations in the Eastern states are completely paralyzed.

In the 24 hours that have now elapsed since the strike was resumed for the third time, the total coal output of the United States has registered a drop of some 20 per cent. Furthermore as a result of the depleted stocks of coal available, the output of coke in the State of Alabama has already been halved, the dispatch adds.

Stocks of coal held by munitions industry plants in the Eastern States at the time the coal strike broke out for the first time have already been almost entirely consumed. Since then the factories have been scarcely able to continue operations with the occasional supplies of coal received by them. With wide-spread resumption of the strike on this large scale it is feared that the output of the American munitions' industry will be irremediably affected and losses caused which cannot be made good during the course of this war.

The Government is apparently at a total loss to know what to do to cope with the situation and in spite of its desperate endeavors to break the deadlock there is no prospect of settlement in sight.

It is reported that as one stop-gap measure to get coal to the idle munitions plants, the Government held up 3,000,000 tons of coal in transit to railway companies and transferred it to the munitions industry.

Bose's Speech Stirs Indians

(Continued From Page 1)

gue's office the same night and listened attentively to Bose's speech, urging the Indian people to rise courageously for the achievement of their long-sought independence. Hardly able to control their deep emotion and excitement, President Naidu, and Major K. Singh, commander of the Indian troops here gave their respective impressions to the following effect:

Mr. Naidu: "The news of the appearance of Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo was a pleasant surprise to us, 5,000 Indian residents, in this city. Hearing his inspiring speech tonight, urging our compatriots to rise for the independence of their motherland, we are filled with indescribable emotion. I will immediately convey Bose's words to our fellow fighters. We are firmly determined to fight on until complete and honorable independence is gained by the Indians."

Long-Awaited Day Here

Major Singh said: "The day has at last come for us to rise in arms. We have long waited for this day, and now the opportunity has come for us. We are ready to immediately respond to Bose's order to march forward. We have no adequate words to express our gratitude for Japan's tremendous goodwill and assistance toward us. We have firmly pedged with each other that we will fight to win the honor of emancipating our country so as to live up to the expectations of the various Axis Powers, including Japan."

It is reported that in appreciation of Prime Minister General Tojo's speech in the recent Extraordinary Diet Session, the Hongkong Chapter of the Indian Independence League will hold a large-scale mass meeting of gratitude on June 27.

Prince Takamatsu's Interest Spurs Translation Into German of Kojiki

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu's gracious words of encouragement have served to spur on to greater efforts the translation into the German language of "Kojiki" by an unknown scholar for a period of 16 years. The long years of arduous study and investigation of Norio Kinoshita, the recipient of the gracious concern and encouragement, has borne fruit in the completion and publication of two books, the Kojiki in the original and in the romanized form, with the third, the translation of the Kojiki in German, ready for publication by the Japan-German Cultural Society, reports the Mainichi.

Mr. Kinoshita first contemplated the translation of the sacred book "Kojiki" at the time he was studying at the Berlin University in 1922. He planned to put out a five-volume set of translations, with notes and vocabularies, of the ancient chronicles of Japan. Young German scholars interested in Japan helped Mr. Kinoshita to find references in the various libraries, and the first book was ready for publication in 1927.

The undertaking almost fell through however, on account of the impecunious condition of the young scholar. The Society for Study of Japan in Berlin came to his rescue and obtained support from various influential Germans and Japanese. The Japan-Germany Society in Japan was also preparing to extend a helping hand to Mr. Kinoshita, when the matter was brought to the attention of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, who manifested great interest in the German translation of Kojiki.

His Highness most graciously conferred monetary aid and also granted an audience to Mr. Kinoshita to inquire on the progress of his studies. Since that time once every year, His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu has been pleased to summon Mr. Kinoshita to give him words of encouragement. In 1940 His Highness was pleased to make another grant of monetary assistance.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Mr. Kinoshita has been inspired to greater efforts to present to the world, by means of his translations, the all-embracing world ideals embodied in the conceptions of the Imperial Way.

Bose Broadcasts To Italian Nation

(Continued From Page 1)

what was the British leader's position before the whole world? These propaganda tactics are again being repeated by the Anglo-Americans now—and the only explanation that I can find is that they are in such a desperate situation, that they must use every possible means for somehow bolstering up the sinking morale of their people. But blatant, bumptious propaganda cannot win a war.

Second Front a Dream

After the campaign in Tunisia, Anglo-American propaganda gave everybody the impression that the setting up of a second front in Europe had become a certainty. This propaganda has been further intensified after the occupation of a few small, barren islands in the Mediterranean. No one denies that the loss of Pantelleria and Lampedusa has, for our enemies, been a gain—whether military or propagandistic. But what I would like to ask is this. If the occupation of Pantelleria has made certain a landing in—and occupation of—the European continent, why did not the Anglo-Americans set up a second front earlier, when the island fortress of Malta, which is as equidistant from Sicily as Pantelleria, was already in their possession?

I remember that in 1940, the German forces occupied the British-owned Channel Islands lying between France and England. But German propaganda never gave anyone the impression that the occupation of these islands had made the invasion of England a certainty or even brought the German Army nearer to an invasion of that country.

We have to wait and see how far the success in North Africa will bring military or strategic advantages to the Anglo-American forces. It is not altogether improbable that the present situation in the Mediterranean may, in the long run, prove to be an advantage to the Axis Powers by allowing a concentration of their forces and a shortening of their front, and may, on the other hand, create new problems for the Anglo-American forces.

I have remarked above that the ultimate outcome of this war will be decided in Europe, in Asia, and on the high seas. On the high seas, the activities of the Axis submarines has been responsible for establishing a virtual blockade of England. This was not the case in the last World War, when the Allied Powers had been able to blockade Germany. The British Government is already feeling the pinch. That is why during his last visit to Washington, the British Prime Minister had to give up the pretense that time was working in favor of Britain and her allies. If time is no longer working in favor of the Anglo-American Powers, it means that they cannot hold out, if the war is prolonged. And if they cannot hold out in an endurance test, it means that they have lost the stock argument for impressing others about their final victory—and further, that their ultimate defeat is certain. There is no doubt that in an endurance test, continental countries whose economy is based on the principle of autarchy, have a distant advantage over those countries like England that have to bring their supplies from long distances.

Axis Victory Certain

From a close and objective study of the general war situation, I have been forced to the conclusion that however long the war may last there can be but one outcome—namely, the absolute victory of the Tripartite Powers and their allies. Our task is therefore, to hold on and to carry on the fight.

For India, this war is a clash between the forces that are struggling to maintain the status quo and those that are striving to upset it and usher in a new order. Our interest, therefore, clearly lies in joining hands with the younger and more virile nations and putting up a common front against the imperialist powers. It is the duty of the Indian people to actively participate in this common war for the overthrow of Anglo-American imperialism and I have no doubt that the time is coming when they will be able to fulfill that duty to their fullest satisfaction. The freedom that the Indian people will win through their own exertions and sacrifices, they will be able to retain hereafter with their own strength.

Here in Japan, I find a feeling of unbounded optimism and unshakable solidarity with the Axis partners. The economic situation is quite satisfactory and there is an immense reserve of man-power which can be drawn upon at any time. The spirit of the undying hero, Fleet-Admiral Yamamoto, permeates the whole nation—men, women and children. What else can we require as a guarantee for final victory?

Ladies and Gentlemen From the land of the rising sun, let me greet you once again and assure you that in this fight, India is with you. We are one and we shall win.

Long live the Tripartite Powers and their allies!

Long live Free India!

Paintings Are Presented

Domei

NANKING, June 22.—President and Madame Wang Ching-wei were duly presented with the two Japanese paintings by Insho Domoto and Shuho Ogawa respectively, through Count Kiyoshi Kuroda, Director of the Society for International Cultural Relations this afternoon.

It is recalled that these paintings were among several which were shown at the exhibitions held at several centers in China under the joint auspices of the Nippon-China Cultural Society and the Society for International Cultural Relations.

War Council Ends

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—The Supreme Military Conference of the Government of Spain which was opened at Madrid on June 14 in view of the recent developments in the Mediterranean area was concluded tonight. No official announcement has been made as to the nature or decision of the Conference.

Junior Ba Maw Elated Over Coming Trip To Nippon for Study of Aeronautics

As Burma rejoices jubilantly over the historic promise of independence within this year, 17-year-old Sari, the eldest son of Chief Administrator Ba Maw, is personally intensely elated over the prospects of his approaching trip to Japan.

Sari had always desired to come to Japan to take up aeronautical engineering. Although the school in which he will enroll has not been decided on by his father, young Sari is eagerly looking forward to the day of his departure.

Interviewed by a Yomiuri-Hochi correspondent at the Chief Administrator's residence, Sari brought out all the miniature planes sent to him from friends in Japan and said:

"My wish to study in Japan has finally been granted. I am extremely happy about it. I want to enter an engineering school and study aeronautics, in order to do my part in guarding Burma's skies. When I heard about Japan from father on his return, I was consumed with a burning desire to leave for Japan as soon as possible."

Song Lauding Yamamoto Composed by Navy Band

The words of a song, written by Atsuo Oki, immortalizing the name of Fleet-Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, published in the Mainichi on the day of the State Funeral, have been set to music by the Navy Band. Phonographic recordings were made on the afternoon of June 21.

Throughout the grand and solemn tone of the music there runs a theme of fierce and undying fighting spirit, reflective of the resolute determination of the Japanese to crush the enemy. The song is expected to be popularized and sung by the 100,000,000 people of Japan.

The public presentation of the song will be made on July 5 at the Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda, together with other musical numbers under sponsorship of Mainichi, supported by the Board of Information and the Japan Music and Culture Society.

Reception Held Here For Rash Behari Bose

A reception was held at the Sanno Hotel here Tuesday afternoon in honor of Rash Behari Bose, President of the Indian Independence League Headquarters, who is presently in Tokyo.

President Bose reported at the reception that all the Indians in East Asia are burning with passion to overthrow Britain and attain freedom in India.

Among those present were a group of Japanese supporters of India's cause including Professor Nikki Kimura.

Citrine for Moscow

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 22.—Sir Walter McLennan Citrine, Secretary-General of the British Labor Union, arrived at Cairo today on his way to Moscow, it is reported from Cairo. Sir Walter will confer with the leaders of the Soviet Labor Union at Moscow on method of cooperation among labor unions of the United States, Britain and the Soviet.

U.S. Troops in New Zealand

Domei

LISBON, June 21.—A large unit of American troops arrived recently in New Zealand, Rear-Admiral Theodore Wilkinson, Deputy Commander of the Southern Pacific Anti-Axis Fleet, declared in a broadcast at Auckland, New Zealand, according to a report from Auckland to the Times, London.

"A large unit of United States troops arrived recently in New Zealand. These soldiers are being rigorously trained," Rear-Admiral Wilkinson said in his radio address. He added that "the United States forces will be shortly dispatched to the front line, and that some of the American soldiers who fought at Guadalcanal have returned to New Zealand for a rest, he concluded."

23 Dead, 700 Hurt In U.S. Color War

(Continued from Page 1)

morning according to latest reports. There were 25 killed, 700 wounded and 1,200 arrested in the rioting.

The truth of the present disturbance is still unavailable as no announcements have been given out by the authorities. However, the smouldering fire of racial discrimination is reported to have been set afire by a white man shooting a Negro woman.

From the statement of the authorities that "This is one of the largest and worst demonstrations since the First World War" the scale of the disturbance can be gauged. In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Governor of Michigan has declared martial law and President Roosevelt rolled out his tanks and army fully equipped with guns and other arms. Some of the negroes, resisted the army with rifles, machineguns and hand grenades intrenched behind buildings and other shelter.

The city was transformed into a battle ground. Street cars, automobiles, and other traffic were completely disrupted.

The Ford and Chrysler automobile factories have been forced to close as their employes were unable to get to work.

Of the 25 persons killed, 20 are Negroes and one half of the wounded or arrested are said to be comprised of Negroes. The reported attitude of the government to severely punish the arrested Negroes may incite the colored people to further opposition and ill-feeling. There is every possibility of the Detroit disturbance spreading to the other cities such as New York and Chicago, where there are large colored populations.

Peyeff Sees Chu

Domei

PEKING, June 22.—Bulgarian Minister Yanco Peyeff called on and conferred with Chairman Chu Shen of the North China Political Affairs Commission this morning. Later, in the evening, Minister Peyeff left here for Hsinking enroute Tokyo.

Chu Congratulates Military Leaders On Their Promotion

Domei

PEKING, June 22.—Chairman Chu Shen of the North China Political Affairs Commission has sent cordial messages of congratulation to Fleet-Admiral Osami Nagano, Field-Marshals Hisaichi Terauchi and Gen Sugiyama on their recent promotions.

Davies Says U.S., Britain Were Saved by Soviet Aid

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 22.—If the Soviet Union had not joined the present war, the United States and Britain would have suffered extremely, declared Joseph Davies, recently sent to Moscow as President Roosevelt's special envoy. This statement was made in his address delivered yesterday before the Governors' Conference held in Ohio, according to reports from New York.

"Without participation of the Soviet Union in the war, the United States and Britain would have been greatly handicapped," he said. "It is evident that the Soviet Union has so far suffered great losses. Authorities in Moscow are observing that in this summer's campaign, Germany will devote her entire efforts to either defeat the Soviets or at least to secure the Kuban oil fields."

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Agriculture Discussed

Domei

ROME, June 22.—The Standing Committee of the International Agriculture Society opened its regular summer session at Rome yesterday. Attending were delegates from Japan, Germany, Italy, Argentina, Burma, Bulgaria, Ireland, Denmark, Finland, France, Iran, Croatia, Paraguay, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and Hungary; or 20 nations in all. Economic and technical phases of agriculture are the subjects of discussion at the session.

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